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STATE CAPITOL ROOM 113 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1998 1:35 P.M.



1		SENATE RULES COMMITTEE
2		STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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7		HEARING
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10		STATE CAPITOL
11		ROOM 113
12		SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
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16		MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1998
17		1:35 P.M.
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25	Reported by	
26		
27	Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter	

<u>APPEARANCES</u>

MEMBERS PRESENT

SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair

SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair

SENATOR RUBEN AYALA

SENATOR TERESA HUGHES

SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT

STAFF PRESENT

GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer

PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary

NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Governor's Appointments

WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS

FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES

ANDY PUGNO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT

ALSO PRESENT

DANIEL A. APODACA, Member California State Lottery Commission



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SENATOR LEWIS: Governor's appointee appearing today, Mr. Daniel Apodaca, Member, California State Lottery Commission.

Mr. Apodaca, welcome to the Committee, sir.

MR. APODACA: Good afternoon.

SENATOR LEWIS: Do you have any kind of prepared statement you'd like to give us?

MR. APODACA: I do not.

I've been reappointed by the Governor. My first appointment started in April of 1992. I was recently reappointed for an additional five years.

SENATOR LEWIS: To get this going, I'm going to ask you the same question I've asked a couple of other Lottery Commission appointees in the past, and that is, are you troubled at all by the notion of an arm of state government using moneys to advertise, entice people to try to gamble in the State of California?

MR. APODACA: I'm more troubled -- well, possibly ambivalent about the fact that the government is -- state government is in the gambling business. However, it is so.

SENATOR LEWIS: Any questions for Mr. Apodaca, Members of the Committee.

SENATOR HUGHES: This will be your second time?

MR. APODACA: Yes, ma'am.

SENATOR HUGHES: Your second appointment.



How do you look back, and how feel about your 1 2 previous service, and what do you plan on doing in the in coming 3 years? MR. APODACA: I would think continuing to 4 5 maximize the revenues so that we can continue to increase our contribution to education. 6 Getting through what we call the Bridge Project, which is -- unfortunately may entail laying off some of our 8 9 employees, getting that behind us and moving ahead. 10 We have some pretty ambitious plans for this that have already been set in motion. 11 12 SENATOR HUGHES: No further questions 13 SENATOR LEWIS: Any other questions, Members of 14 the Committee? Everybody's anxious to get out of here today. 15 SENATOR HUGHES: Move it. 16 SENATOR LEWIS: Anyone wishing to testify in 17 favor of the nomination? Anyone wishing to testify in 18 opposition or raising concerns? Mr. Popejoy? 19 Call the roll. 20 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Ayala. 21 SENATOR AYALA: Aye. 22 SECRETARY WEBB: Ayala Aye. 23 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Hughes. 24 SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. 25 SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. 26 SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye. 27 SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis. 28 SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.



1		SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.
2	Four to zero.	
3		SENATOR LEWIS: Congratulations, sir
4		MR. APODACA: Thank you very much.
5		[Thereafter, CHAIRMAN LEWIS'
6		Aye vote was added pursuant
7		to Senate Rule 28.7, making
8		the finale vote 5-0.]
9		
10		[Thereupon this portion of the
11		Senate Rules Committee hearing was
12		terminated at approximately 1:43 P.M.]
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CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was

reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and

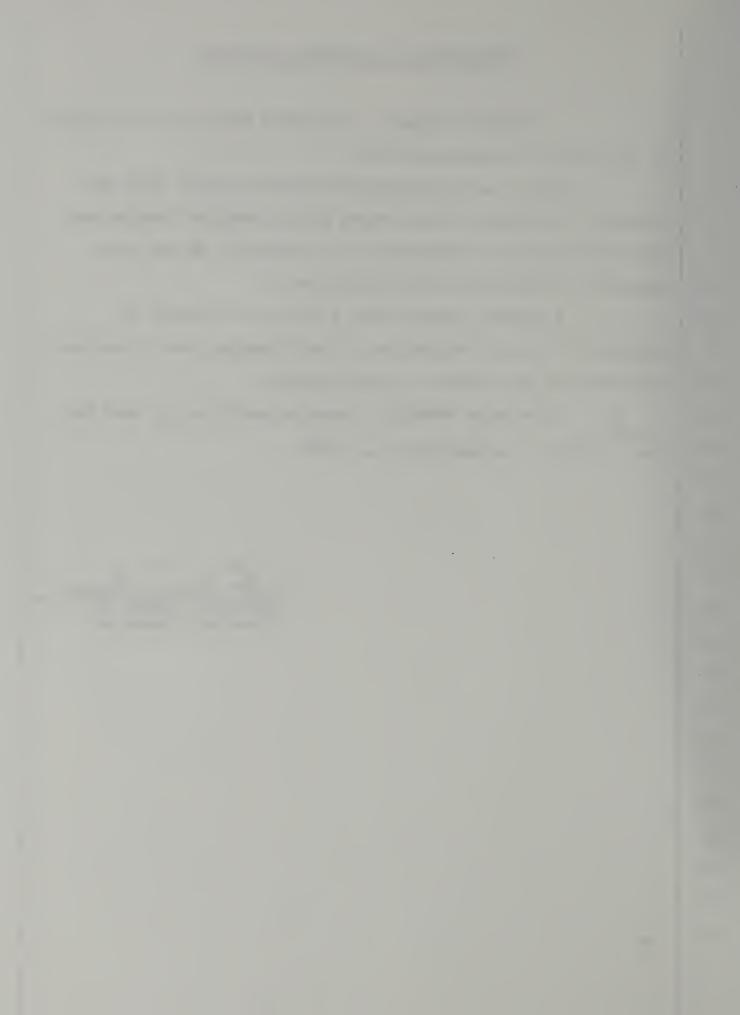
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of California, do hereby certify:

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of _______, 1998.

EVELYN J. MYZAK Shorthand Reporter





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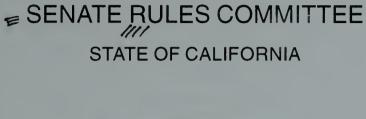
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MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1998 1:37 P.M.



SENATE RULES COMMITTEE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

HEARING

STATE CAPITOL

ROOM 113

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1998 1:37 P.M.

Reported by

Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter



APPEARANCES 2 MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair 4 SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair 5 SENATOR RUBEN AYALA 6 SENATOR TERESA HUGHES 7 SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT STAFF PRESENT 8 GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer 9 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 10 NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Governor's Appointments 11 WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS 12 FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES 13 14 ANDY PUGNO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT ALSO PRESENT 15 ROBERT G. FOSTER, Trustee 16 California State University 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28



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CHAIRMAN BURTON: Robert Foster, will you come and be sworn.

MR. FOSTER: Mr. Chairman and Members, my name is Bob Foster. I'm Senior Vice President for Edison International in Southern California Edison.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I'm here for a hearing on confirmation for the California State University system. And just briefly, I'd like to give you a little background and the reasons why I'd like this position.

I have, as you may see from my resume, over 25 years of government and business experience in California. I'm a graduate of the CSU system from San Jose State in 1969.

I believed then, as I believe now, that it is a great university system. It is one of the most, if not the most, accessible and affordable systems in the world. I'm thankful for the preparation that it gave me to participate in policy decisions, actually some of them with Members of this house, and in my business career. It gave me a very good background in which to pursue interest in business.

I asked to be appointed to this position, and I'm sure you hear this a great deal, because I truly wanted to give back to an institution in this state that has given me so much. I wanted to use my background in business and government to help the university system, and, more importantly, to help today's and tomorrow's students be as well prepared or better prepared



than we were.

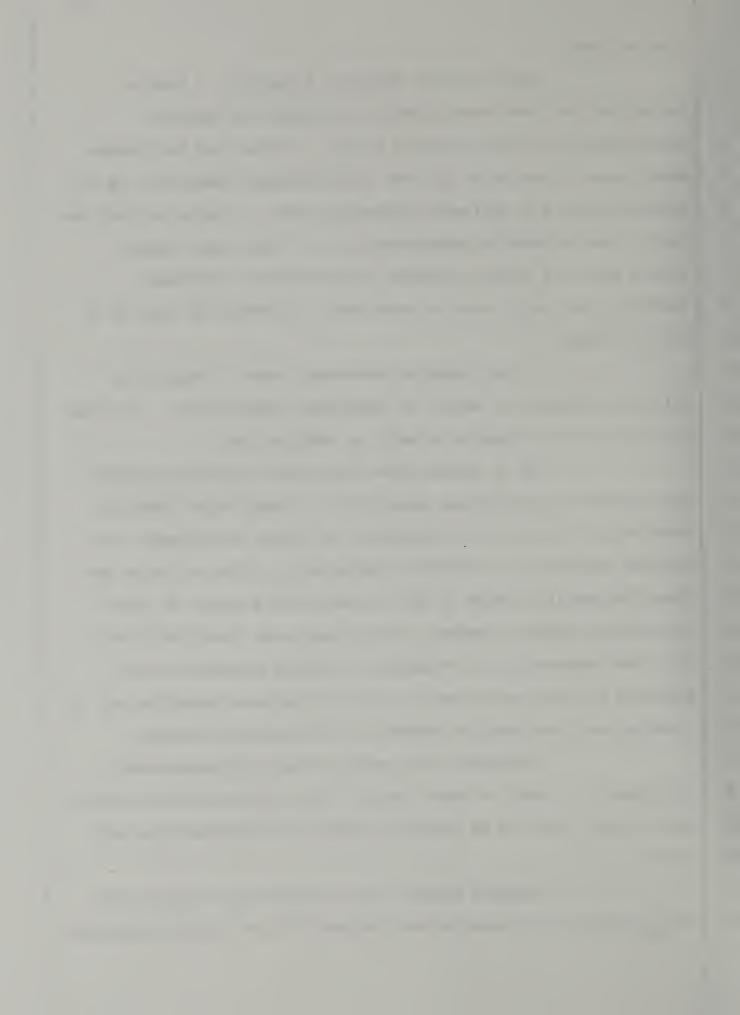
You'll notice that, as I mention, I have a background and have participated in a number of policy decisions, particularly energy policy. I then had the unique experience of having to go over to the Energy Commission as an administrator and implement those policies. I have to tell you that it was a humbling experience, one I think most people should have, of actually having to go over and implement something you had a hand in drafting. It opened my eyes to a lot of things.

I then moved to business, where I think I've gained a substantial amount of management experience. I've been able to work with people as well as institutions.

And I realize that the State University system has a number of challenges ahead of it. They range from the substantial influx of new students, to larger enrollment, to teacher education, to advanced technology, trying to bring the State University system if not to the cutting edge, at least close with computer systems, and perhaps most importantly of all, the preparation of students, or better preparation of students so that we can really try to have some reduction out of remedial math and English necessary for incoming freshman.

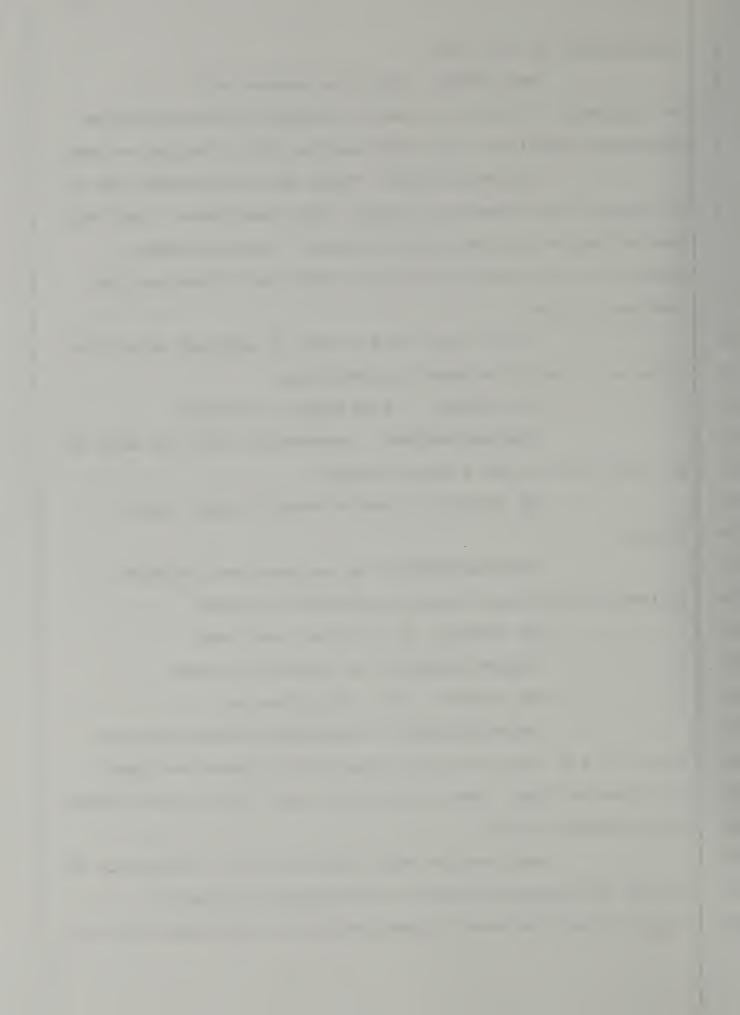
I approach this position with enthusiasm and commitment. I want to thank you for your consideration on this appointment, and I'd be happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Are you familiar at all with what's going on in negotiations between CSU and various employee



organizations at all, Bob? 1 2 MR. FOSTER: Only in a general way, Mr. Chairman. I was just recently assigned to the Collective 3 Bargaining Committee, and I have not been fully briefed on that. 4 5 CHAIRMAN BURTON: There was real problem just in attitude by the University system. Then Chuck Reed, I met with 6 7 him and people from the faculty groups. In other words, I 8 think, like, the hostility was gone, but you're just getting 9 involved in that. 10 If you could kind of keep us apprised of what's 11 going on, it would be greatly appreciated. 12 MR. FOSTER: I'd be happy to, Senator. 13 CHAIRMAN BURTON: I assume that when you went to 14 San Jose State it was a State College? 15 MR. FOSTER: It was a State College; that's 16 correct. 17 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do you know how the State 18 College system became the State University system? 19 MR. FOSTER: No, I do not know that. 20 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do you want to know? 21 MR. FOSTER: I do. Enlighten me. 22 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Assemblyman Captain Richard 23 Barnes, U.S.N. Retired, carried the bill for years and years. 24 He's from San Diego, and it was really just kind of, let's give 25 Captain Barnes a bill. And then the next time he ran for re-election, he 26 claimed he doubled the size of the University system of 27

California and got beat by Larry Kapiloff, I might add. So, no



1 | good deed goes unpunished.

I personally think that they are lucky to have you there. I think your political experience around here, along the same with, I think, Chancellor Reed, who combines academia and political sense, helps, because too often the people involved in the higher education don't quite get it.

One of the things I think is very important, and when I went to State, which was still a college in the college system then, and ours were basically state teachers colleges, is, I think it's very important for the State Universities who are turning out the teachers, that really they figure out better ways to train the teachers to deal with what's going on today. I think part of the problem with the educational system is that a lot of the teachers in it were not adequately trained.

Questions? Senator Hughes. I'm sorry, Senator Ayala.

SENATOR HUGHES: I heard Senator Knight, so I yield to Senator Knight.

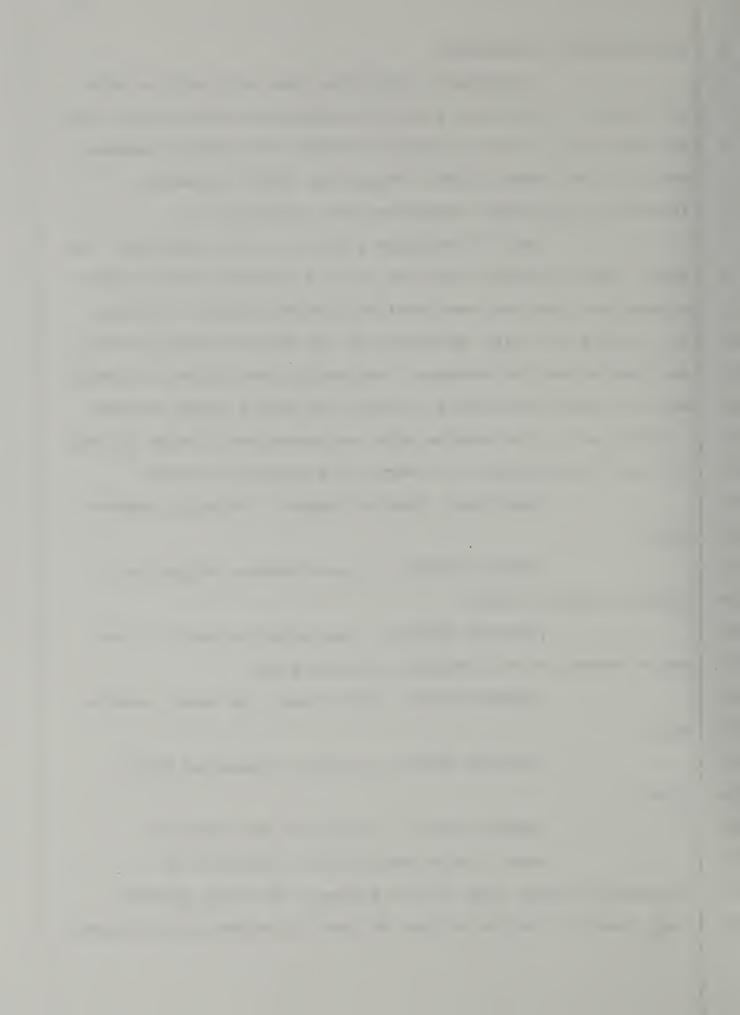
CHAIRMAN BURTON: I was going to yield to the senior member of the Committee, Senator Ayala.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Well, shoot, go ahead, Senator Ayala.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Colonels understand RHIP; right?

SENATOR AYALA: I only have one question.

What is your position as it pertains to increasing student fees in your system? If you do increase them, should a portion of that go back for student aid in terms



of financial assistance for the students to be able to 1 participate in the system? 2 3 MR. FOSTER: Senator, first of all, as you know, I would do all I could to prevent increases in student fees. I 4 5 think the State University system is, I think, the most 6 accessible and affordable in the state. It ought to remain that way. 7 8 You can't foreclose what might happen in the 9 future; you can't foreclose your options. But, I would tell 10 you, that would be a last resort to increase student fees. 11 There's been some success recently in actually 12 reducing fees. Love to see that continue, assuming there's 13 budgetary resources to do that. 14 SENATOR AYALA: Thank you. 15 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight. 16 SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 17 I just was going to comment that my observation 18 of Mr. Foster must be that he's an outstanding individual 19 appointed or suggested nominee by the Governor, since he's a 20 Democrat. That speaks extremely high, so now I know why the 21 Chairman was so much in favor of Mr. Foster, so I would support 22 his nomination. 23 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes. 24 SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you very much, 25 Mr. Foster.

28 How did you feel about the quality of instruction

halls, and you've been aware of the process extremely well.

I appreciate the fact that you have worked these

26



that you got at California State University in terms of the teaching methodology, since they're the ones who are supposed to be the super teachers? Did you have super teachers there?

MR. FOSTER: Yes, I did. I recently had this discussion with a friend of mine. I did my undergraduate work at San Jose. I completed all my course work at the University of California at Davis for a Ph.D., did not finish the degree. So, I have some experience in that.

I've always maintained that the education at the teaching level I had at San Jose was, I think, superior. And I still keep in communication with some of the professors I had. I thought it was a marvelous experience. They just were outstanding.

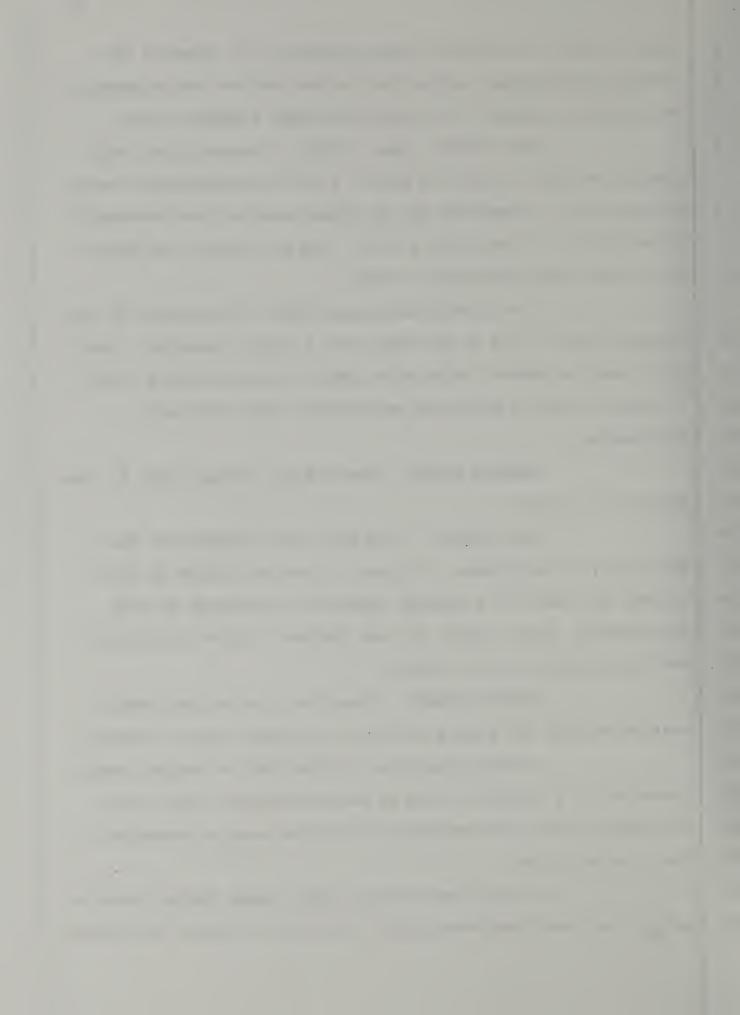
SENATOR HUGHES: How did you compare that to your experience at UC?

MR. FOSTER: I did have good teachers at the University of California. I think -- and this tends to be a cliche, but there is a greater emphasis on research at that institution. And I think, to some degree, I think instruction suffers a little bit from that.

SENATOR HUGHES: There is a lot of talk about charter schools and people wanting to increase charter schools.

I have a bias that I think that a charter school connected to a university can be more effective. And I know that some of the CSU campuses have charter schools connected to their universities.

Do you know anything about these charter schools, and do you share that same kind of bias that I share, that they



have someone helping them and assisting them to meet their goals? Or, as a new Trustee, are you going to be looking into that?

MR. FOSTER: I do not have enough information on that. I'm not fully apprised of the connection with charter schools.

about the State University system is the emphasis on the connection with the K-12 system in general. We have a goal that by 2007, to drop the current rate of students, incoming students needing remedial training in math and English from nearly 50 percent to 10 percent. You cannot do that without clear linkages to the K-12 system. It's vital. It's one of the four things I mentioned as top priorities for the CSU system.

SENATOR HUGHES: Are you aware of the fact that at Cal. State Dominguez Hills, they have a specialized high school that deals with math and science that I was able to create through some legislation a few years ago?

Do you think those specialized schools connected with the university -- like Cal. State L.A., you have the High School of Music and Art, and at Cal. State Dominguez Hills -- as a Regent, would you be supportive of the expansion of other specialized high schools with the University system?

MR. FOSTER: I believe that's consistent with increasing the linkages between K-12, so yes, I would.

SENATOR HUGHES: The University of California, one of the Regents recently proposed that ethnic studies be done away at the University of California.



If this came before your Regents, Board of Trustees, would you be for or against, or what would be your thought on this topic? MR. FOSTER: Well, I'd have to know why that was being proposed, what the nature of it -- what the consequences would be, really. I haven't looked at that, and I have not heard that proposed at the Trustee level. SENATOR HUGHES: If it is proposed, what would be your thoughts? How would you begin to evaluate it, one way or the other? MR. FOSTER: I'd have to give that some thought. It's not something I've really thought of recently. I'd like to know what the motivation is behind removing the ethnic programs. I'm not very familiar with ethnic studies. I'd like to know what the purpose of eliminating them would be, how well they've operated until now, how well students have done, where they've gone. But I can't -- it seems to me that they were created for some purpose, and to wholesale eliminate them, I think you'd have to look very hard before you did that. SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you very much. MR. FOSTER: You're welcome. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Costa. SENATOR COSTA: Mr. Roos wanted me to speak on Mr. Foster's behalf. MR. FOSTER: Is there any way we can stop that.

[Laughter.]

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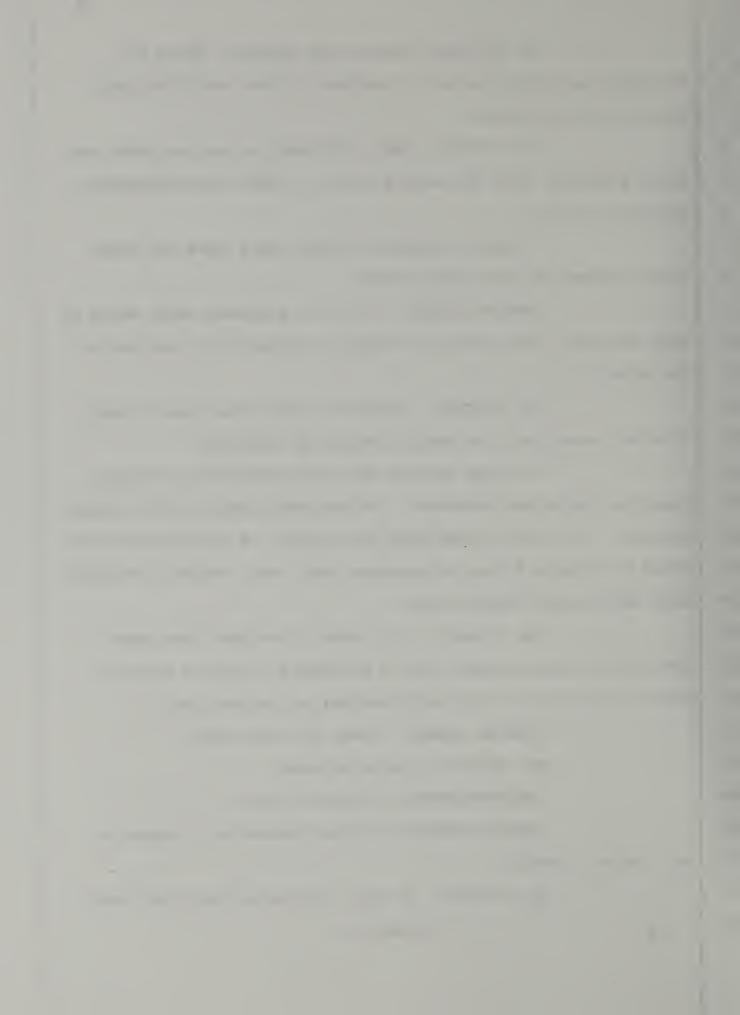
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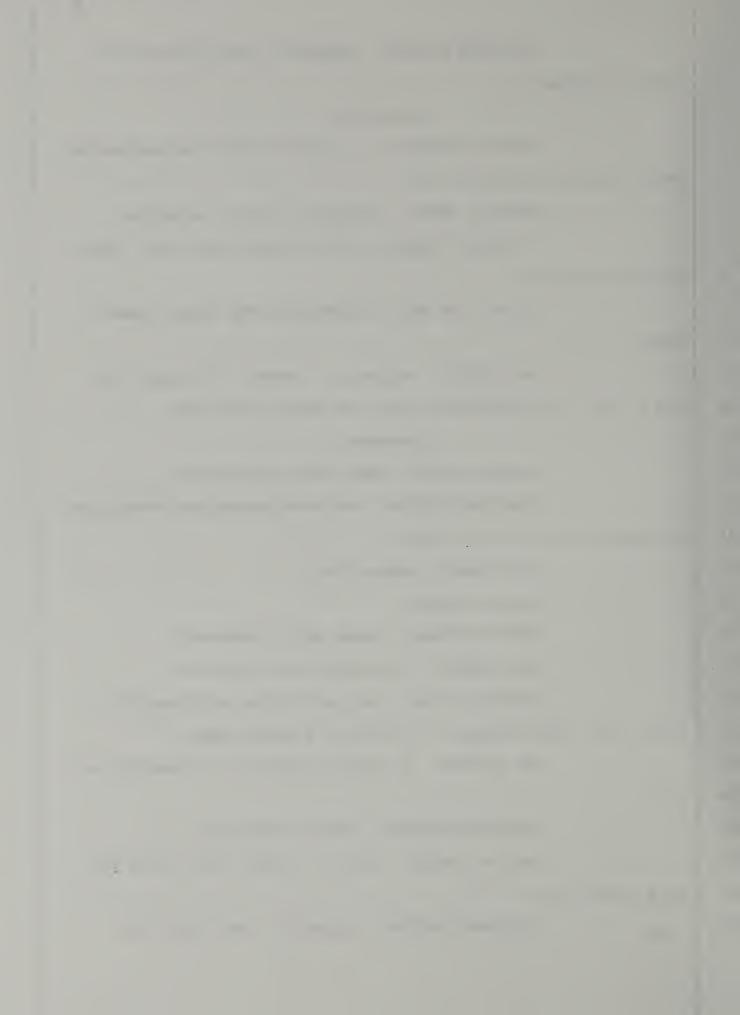
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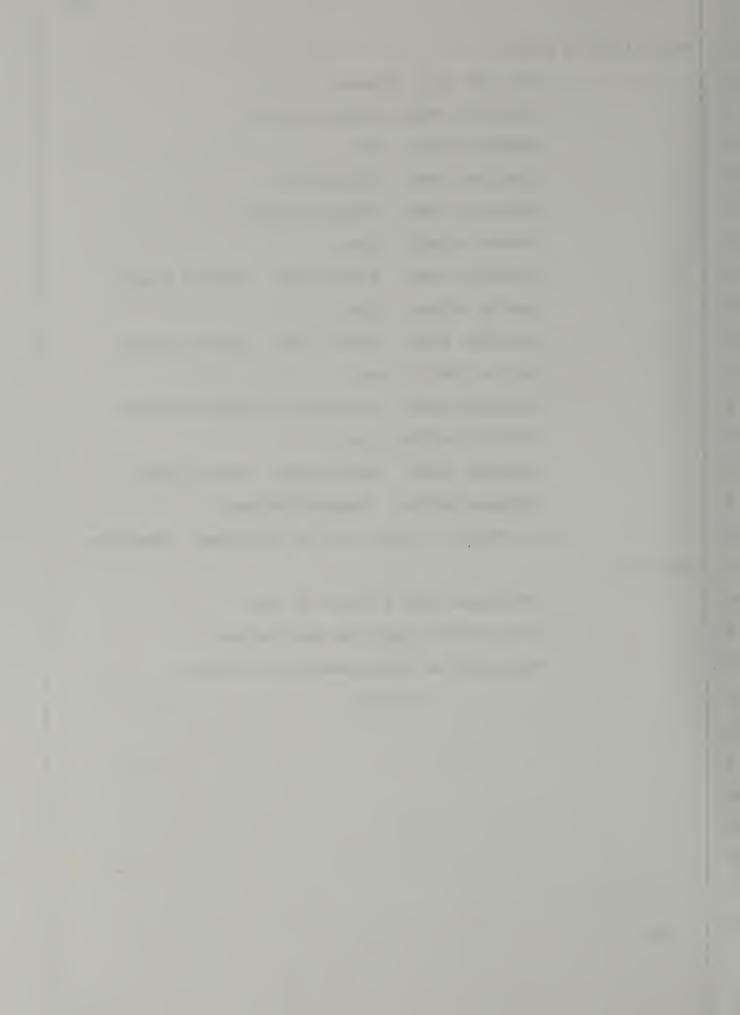
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1	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Sergeant, could you see if
2	Erwin is around?
3	[Laughter.]
4	SENATOR HUGHES: I'd like to move the nomination
5	and I'd defer to anyone else.
6	SENATOR LEWIS: Actually just one question.
7	I think I support your confirmation, but I just
8	have one question.
9	Do you now know or have you ever known Tommy
10	Ross?
11	MR. FOSTER: Actually, I have; I've known him.
12	And I want to say publicly now, I've never liked him.
13	[Laughter.]
14	SENATOR LEWIS: Move the confirmation.
15	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any other questions Members of
16	the Committee? Call the roll.
17	Any support, opposition?
18	Senator Ayala.
19	SENATOR AYALA: There are 24 members?
20	MR. FOSTER: I believe that's correct.
21	SENATOR AYALA: And you're the only Democrat.
22	That's the right balance. I think it's about equal.
23	MR. FOSTER: I think Mr. Hauck is a Democrat as
24	well.
25	CHAIRMAN BURTON: You're a Democrat?
26	SENATOR KNIGHT: Yes, I thought that's why you
27	were supportive.
28	CHAIRMAN BURTON: I thought I was doing the



1	Republicans a fa	vor.
2	C	all the roll, please.
3	S	ECRETARY WEBB: Senator Ayala.
4	S	ENATOR AYALA: Aye.
5	S	ECRETARY WEBB: Ayala Aye.
6	S	ECRETARY WEBB: Senator Hughes.
7	S	ENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
8	S	ECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.
9	S	ENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.
10	S	ECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.
11	S	ENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
12	S	ECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.
13	C	HAIRMAN BURTON: Aye.
14	S	ECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero.
15	C	HAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations.
16	М	R. FOSTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Committee,
17	thank you.	
18]	Thereupon this portion of the
19	S	enate Rules Committee hearing was
20	t	erminated at approximately 1:37 P.M.]
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CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

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That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA



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27	Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter	
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1 **APPEARANCES** 2 MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair 5 SENATOR RUBEN AYALA 6 SENATOR TERESA HUGHES 7 SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT STAFF PRESENT 8 9 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Governor's Appointments 10 WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS 11 FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES 12 ANDY PUGNO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT 13 ALSO PRESENT 14 ALICE S. PETROSSIAN, Trustee 15 California State University 16 SENATOR ADAM SCHIFF 17 MARIDEL M. MOULTON, Trustee 18 California State University DOLORES JAQUEZ, Member 19 California Student Aid Commission 20 TED WEGGELAND, Member Fish and Game Commission 21 22 23 24

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appointee we'll hear today is Alice Petrossian, California State

CHAIRMAN BURTON: The first gubernatorial

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Senator Schiff.

SENATOR SCHIFF: Mr. Chairman, Members, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you and ask your consideration for Alice Petrossian for appointment to the CSU Board of Trustees.

Alice came to this country at age nine from She was of Armenian ancestry, did not speak English, enrolled in the L.A. Unified school system, where she excelled. This began a long career and love affair with education.

After going through the Los Angeles Unified school system, she went on to community college in Los Angeles. She went on to the California State University system, earning her teaching credential. And then, not unlike our former Pro Tem, Senator Lockyer, began her career teaching in Hayward.

She distinguished herself very quickly as an educator, and earned appointments first to the statewide Commission on Teacher Credentialing by Governor Jerry Brown, later reappointed by Governor Deukmejian, and in 1992 was appointed by Governor Wilson to the Community College Board of Trustees, where she now serves as President of the governing board.

In 1997, she was appointed by Governor Wilson to the CSU Board of Trustees, and it's her confirmation that I want to speak to and recommend today.

Alice is in the City of Glendale with the Glendale Unified School District as an Assistant Superintendent. She has distinguished herself, I think, not only in our district and our community as a very fine educator, but has in everything she has undertaken on a statewide basis.

She has, throughout her service in her statewide positions, exercised a very strong degree of independence, taking positions on many issues, many propositions -- such as 187, and 209, and 227 -- which often subjected her to very strong differences of opinion, not only within her own party, but often among a majority of folks in the state. That did not prevent Ms. Petrossian from expressing her view on the issues or her mind of what she felt was in the best interests of children and education.

And it's because of that independence of judgment, it's because of her record of service in the district, that I have borne the indulgence of our Chair, repeatedly coming to see you. And Senator Burton, I really appreciate your time on this.

I'm pleased today to make an unqualified recommendation of Alice Petrossian for the CSU Board of Trustees.

MS. PETROSSIAN: I'd like to thank my distinguished Senator. He has in a short time won the hearts of many Glendalians and has become a friend.

We don't politically always agree, but that's part of the beauty of it, and that's part of the beauty of our

democracy, is that we can still be friends and agree where we can, and disagree when we need to.

He has been truly a supporter in this process, as have other Senators, including a very strong vote of appreciation to Senator Dede Alpert for her support in this process. She is also another good friend.

This has been an exciting time. I was not expecting to be appointed to the CSU Trustees. I had finished my time with the California Community Colleges, serving eight years, and said that it was time for me to return to my district, where I had just been promoted as Assistant Superintendent.

And a Governor that I respect greatly, Governor Wilson, who has been more than a friend, even when we didn't see eye to eye, he continued to support me and be the true gentleman that he is, listen to my perspective, give me his and say, we agree to disagree. It's certainly a man I respect greatly and have had the privilege of serving for the last two terms that he has been in office.

He said if I wouldn't mind, he was moving me on to the CSU system for a number of reasons. The first he expressed very strongly was having to do with the K-12 system. Since the CSU issues will be mostly working with the K-12 system and teacher education issues, and my background from K-12, working there daily, as well as my background with the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, provides me the insight to being supportive on credentialing issues and working with teacher education, I looked forward to that.

He also said that he felt very strongly that he needed someone who was in the field daily, practicing, knowing what it is we needed to do, and how it was we could improve the teacher preparation arena, and what could be done in the areas of partnership.

Well, being every day in the wonderful Glendale
Unified School District, the ninth largest limited English
proficient school district, with over 70 percent of the children
coming from diverse backgrounds, is an experience that I have
professionally gained from.

Last but not least, the CSU and community college system have needed an opportunity to articulate. Having served on that Board, the Governor felt that the articulation and the knowledge that could be brought by having the transition of one board member to the next board would be extremely valuable.

With that, I'd like to say that it has been a tremendous opportunity to serve both systems who helped an immigrant child, a very poor immigrant child, succeed and sit before you today. And I'm proud of those opportunities. It could not have happened without the California Community College system, and the California State University system.

And if I can help bring those kinds of opportunities to students from all walks of life and make it better for them, the way it's been for me, I would be very proud to serve.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Good afternoon. How are you,

28 Alice?

MS. PETROSSIAN: Just fine.

SENATOR HUGHES: From the experience that you had, you were a Chair of the Commission for Teacher

Credentialing, what kind of insight did you have that you could bring to bear as you become a Trustee for the State University system that train 90 percent of the future teachers of our state?

What regulatory things does the Commission do that helps or hinders people? Because we have a great shortage of qualified, credentialed teachers.

Could you shed some light as a Trustee what you would do in that regard?

MS. PETROSSIAN: I believe the Board has already started a tremendous review of the whole teacher preparation.

There was a wonderful report called "The President's Report".

There are other studies. Certainly, Senator Hart's work in this area has shed a great deal of light.

In California, we have basically two options.

Given the shortage, we can take -- as you well know, and I know this is your background, so I feel like I'm talking to an expert on this -- but we can either take emergency credentialed teachers, someone who has a college degree and a C-BEST, and fingerprinted, and walks into the classroom, and has very little pedagogical knowledge.

That's like having a pilot, who's never flown a plane, decide to fly my plane. And I sure don't want to be riding on that flight.

I'd rather see us become more flexible with

credentialing regulations and allow the university to look at a four-year option direct BA. Look at any number of options that have been recommended by the system themselves in order to provide some level of pedagogical knowledge before the student walks in the classroom and tries to teach phonics, or tries to teach reading comprehension, or tries to prepare our children as the Standards Commission, which I've also had the privilege of serving on, has had, to have students ready for algebra and math in seventh and eighth grade.

If teachers themselves are not prepared to deliver the course of study, then students will never reach the standards we have in mind for California.

But in order to get some level of preparation, the Commission, which I've given a whole lifetime to -- as you well recall. We worked together on it ten years -- I believe needs to now meet the flexibility and allow the university system to make some judgment calls as to what is best versus putting someone without any education in the classroom beyond a BA.

SENATOR HUGHES: What value or worth do you feel that ethnic studies has, if any, in the State University system, since some Regents of the UC system are now questioning that. If this issue comes before the Trustees, what will be your position?

Senator Hughes, I think you know MS. PETROSSIAN: I believe very, very strongly -my track record.

SENATOR HUGHES: I'm asking you the same question I asked the last Trustee that was before us. This was not

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targeted at you.

MS. PETROSSIAN: All right, fine.

Not having been here, I didn't know that. All right.

I feel very strongly that study of anyone's history and culture only enhances our knowledge in an economic global society that we need to be competitive in. And if there's an opportunity to study the culture of those members of our citizenship, whether it be Hispanic, African-American, Asian, or anyone else, that would enhance our knowledge of how to work together and live in a very peaceful state, I believe ethnic studies can provide that.

I do not believe in ethics studies that would call for division and bring about a concern about, are we one, and can we work as one.

But I believe the identity of each culture is important, and for us to have that knowledge will be extremely valuable. And I would study -- I would support ethnic studies.

SENATOR HUGHES: What about charter schools?

There are couple of charter school programs that are tied to individual campuses of the California State University system.

How do you feel about those?

MS. PETROSSIAN: I think that the University system, CSU specifically, has had a long track record of working with and helping the K-12 system, not only by producing its employees, but by also giving role models, such as Cal. State L.A. in the arts, Dominguez Hills in the math and science. Those are outstanding role models of partnership. And I believe

the system needs, with all the expertise and knowledge that exists there, and all the research that goes on, needs to be a partner with the K-12 system.

SENATOR HUGHES: Since Cal. State L.A. is your alma mater, what do you think of the charter school affiliated with Cal. State L.A?

MS. PETROSSIAN: I think it would be a superb idea to work with those partnerships, and I know that both the President and the Dean have already begun work in that arena and are proud to say, now, look at the downtown school that's about to be established.

My issue would be rigorous curriculum so that students in that area would have an absolute equal access to the highest universities in the state and the nation, so it would be what we provide there. And I think with the partnership with CSU, that would be available because of the wealth of knowledge that is there.

SENATOR HUGHES: What do you think of free-standing charter schools? I have little or no problem, and I'm just relating my biases, with the charter schools tied into universities, because I think universities provide oversight and guidance.

What do you think of other free-standing charter schools?

I'm asking you this as an educator.

MS. PETROSSIAN: All right.

I believe that the K-12 is overly regulated. I supported Governor Wilson in trying to deregulate the K-twelve

system.

I'm not very tall, but when I stand up, and you match the Ed. Code, and it's taller than I am, I have a real problem with that.

I think there's a lot of code that is unnecessary. And if we're saying to charter schools that you no longer have to follow those Ed. Codes, I'd like to see us expand that and say, if these Ed. Codes are unnecessary, let's apply it to all schools.

If they're necessary, then let's apply it to -you know, for the safety of children, finger printing of
employees, et cetera, safety and security of children has got to
be utmost.

But I believe that anywhere where a partnership can be developed with the CSU system -- and if the UCs were willing to develop a partnership that would be outstanding -- then that's where it ought to be, because in any venture, a number of partners make it successful.

And higher education partnership can serve a number of ways. It can serve as a role model for the children who attend there. They can begin to say, I can make it there; I can go to college. And since a number of our charter schools are working with the at-risk and the underprivileged in our state, it would be an excellent opportunity for them to have these partnerships.

And I would say charter schools are great, but since those regs are not applicable to them, I'd like to see those rules apply to every public school in the state.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis, thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: I just wanted to ask you, one of the things we've been hearing in the last several years about is the difficulty of obtaining classes needed to get a degree.

Do you sense that there's some improvement

there?

MS. PETROSSIAN: A couple of things.

Yes, there's been slight improvement, but I will not say to you, looking at the data and listening to our new Chancellor, who has strong commitments, specifically in the area of getting classes for teacher education.

What we're seeing is, we need to enhance the opportunity for all those who want to enter the system, to give them the right to have course work.

Recently reading articles, including comments by our own new Chancellor Reed, that talked about extending the school year, nothing stops the CSU system from having a totally year-round year, given the need and the increased need for capacity. Nothing stops us from having weekend courses.

Nothing stops us from using the day fully, from 7:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. if necessary, the way most community colleges have now gone on because of a shortage of facilities.

There's no way with brick and mortar that the state is going to meet the needs, facility needs. As much as we do, and I hope the bond does get on very soon, but even with that, we are going to need to have facilities and faculty that are full-time to meet the needs of the students so that they can

graduate.

The longer, Senator, we keep a student within the system, the more the taxpayer has to invest in that student.

And it would behoove us to work in a schedule that would allow a student to graduate at a pace that is valuable, both to the student, who then becomes, hopefully, an employed member of our society and pays taxes, as well as, is not continuing just to take courses to be taking courses within a system.

So, I have strong feelings, and I believe our Chancellor and Board have already gone on record talking about looking at the way to provide more support.

The key is access. I have a strong feeling that everyone who is interested in higher education should have equal access to those courses so that they can meet their ultimate goal.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I imagine schools can stay open until 10:00 o'clock. When I went to State College, I took classes from 7:00 to 10:00, so I'm missing something here.

MS. PETROSSIAN: No, there are courses that do occur in that time line, but there are also -- well, now, what I've been told is that the CSU average age and number of campuses is 28 years or slightly that. You know, people who are employed, and they would need more courses offered at flexible hours so they can continue their employment in order for them to have.

When I went to college too, sir, at Cal. State

L.A. the options of courses in the evening were limited. They

were courses -- many of our campuses are open that late. But I

think it's important to know what are the greatest need courses 1 2 and offer those courses so that people can meet --3 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Isn't that something any campus 4 could do now, or do they need some action by the Trustees? 5 MS. PETROSSIAN: They can do it now, sir. It's 6 just again, there's some funding issues. 7 CHAIRMAN BURTON: There's been a problem between 8 the professors and Trustees, I guess, for want of a better word, 9 when they were discussing compensation. I think it took a 10 meeting in my office with Chuck Reed to try to get things 11 moving. 12 You haven't been on the Board, so you wouldn't be 13 aware. 14 MS. PETROSSIAN: No. I've had the privilege of 15 attending three Board meetings, and I'm not on the Compensation 16 Committee. 17 But faculty are extremely valuable. They are the 18 heart of the system, and we need to work together make sure we 19 retain the best in competition with private sector or private institutions. 20 21 CHAIRMAN BURTON: One of the concerns, at least that some of the Members on this Committee have, and it's, as I 22 23 understand, that you were appointed exactly when? 24 MS. PETROSSIAN: December. CHAIRMAN BURTON: December, so your term runs 25 26 through December of this year. 27 MS. PETROSSIAN: That's right.

SENATOR HUGHES: January 2nd of '99.

MS. MICHEL: Her term goes to 2005.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: One of the concerns that we have, by and large, is looking at a lame-duck Governor, looking at terms that will run far into the term of a new Governor, be it Gray Davis or Dan Lungren, that it would be at least my thought, and there's several people within that category, is to have the hearings, to without prejudice hold them in the Committee, and then try to figure out exactly which way we would go on a lot of these individuals.

I don't know if Lieutenant Governor Davis was Governor, whether he would appoint you. Given some of your background, he might well. I assume Dan Lungren might or might not.

But we are somewhat loathe to be jumping into the next Governor's position on some of these appointments.

So, it would be any that are not actually moved out of Committee today or at the next meeting, it's not without prejudice, the fact that we have time to move them out in the future if the Committee does that, because we do have a lot of time before your one-year time is up.

We have speakers in support, please?
We do have letters.

MS. PETROSSIAN: Just some friends, close friends.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: And we do have letters of support from Senator Russell, Senator Solis, Senator Alpert, Association of School administrators, and the Southern California Gas Company, Michael Murray, Director, State Agency.

Senator Hughes.

2 SENATOR HUGHES: Well, I think that Ms.

Petrossian has proven her worth, and she has two good possibilities that she might be reappointed, whether it's a Democrat or a Republican.

Number one, because, as I remember, you were appointed by Jerry Brown. And as I remember, Gray Davis was his Chief of Staff. So, Gray knows you, I would imagine.

And number two, I'm certain that Dan Lungren, if he has met anybody in education, he should have met you, and he would know you, too.

And the date that I was correcting, you are not finished with your appointment in December. You have until January the 2nd.

So, it seems to me as though you do have time after this election period is over. Either one of your two friends who would sit in the front office could appoint you, and the same thing would be true of anyone else who would be up for an appointment to the Trustees at this time.

MS. PETROSSIAN: I understand that. It makes it very difficult, as you know, to operate. That makes those of us in this situation more or less lame duck in working within our systems to make a difference. That puts us a year of, well, is she going to be confirmed or not; do we put her on a committee or not.

And my plea would be that that makes it very difficult for good people to operate.

SENATOR HUGHES: But it also deprives a new

Governor from making his own appointments. 1 2 So, I would move that we leave this alone at this 3 I don't think there's an urgency. 4 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Call the roll. 5 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Ayala. 6 SENATOR AYALA: Ave. 7 SECRETARY WEBB: Ayala Aye. 8 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Hughes. 9 SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. 10 11 SENATOR KNIGHT: No. 12 SECRETARY WEBB: Knight No. Senator Lewis. 13 Senator Burton. 14 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye. 15 SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Three to one. 16 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Without prejudice, it's still 17 before the Committee. 18 MS. PETROSSIAN: Thank you. 19 SENATOR AYALA: Mr. Chairman, may I just add that 20 it isn't anything to do with her qualifications, other than it's 21 politically motivated in many ways, that we don't want to have a 22 lame-duck Governor appointment. 23 I want to say I am impressed with your background 24 and your capability to do the job. 25 MS. PETROSSIAN: I've been proud, sir. Thank 26 you. I'm proud of serving Governor Wilson and CSU. 27 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Maridel Moulton. 28 MS. MOULTON: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman,

Members of the Senate Rules Committee.

I appear before you today to ask your support to recommend to the full Senate my confirmation as a Trustee of the California State University.

I'm an honors graduate of San Diego State
University and deeply proud to be an alumna of that campus and
of the California State University system.

I have demonstrated virtually throughout my entire life a long-standing commitment to public education.

Serving first as a coordinator of volunteer programs in my children's elementary schools, in 1977 I was first elected to a position as a trustee of a K-8 school district in Moraga,

California, where I served twice, two terms in office.

Following that, I joined the Board of Directors of an organization called Ed Source, which deals with K-12 policy issues in education. I served in that organization for a decade, two years as its president.

I was first appointed to the California Student Aid Commission by Governor Wilson in February of 1992. I began serving in March of 1993, and I was confirmed by the Senate in February of '93. I was reappointed in 1994, and I appeared before Senate Rules for a confirmation hearing because I was then Chairing the California Student Aid Commission. Senate Rules and the full Senate again confirmed my appointment.

I had the opportunity to lead the Commission through several turbulent years to a revitalized position of respect and effectiveness in meeting the mission of providing important financial access to higher education.

resolved serious issues with our technology, which has resulted in significant audit findings. We settled a \$62 million lawsuit against the Federal Department of Education, and more importantly, rebuilt a strong, productive working relationship with that department. We reduced loan insurance premium rates for students in California, significantly increased our market share in business, and raised our service satisfaction levels to historic highs with the schools and universities. And we created, with the support of the Governor and the unanimous support of the California Legislature, a nonprofit outcome-based

I stand on my record of service to public education. You can expect from me a high level of responsibility in serving, focus on our mission, commitment to our students, independent thinking, consensus building skills, and a willingness to be held accountable for outcomes.

entrepreneurial corporation within a state agency.

We stand at an important and exciting time at the CSU. And the CSU will continue to be a vital contributor to California's future, through our commitment to providing access and excellence in education for the student graduating from high school and for the student returning later in life, through our teacher training programs, through the utilization of new strategies and distance learning, and through finding new ways to do our work with increased effectiveness and efficiency.

I'm unabashedly eager to contribute to that future. And I'm happy to answer any questions that you may have, and I ask for your confirmation of my appointment.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: I think you were probably present when I asked Ms. Petrossian some questions.

Let's go to the beginning about how you feel about teacher training programs at the State University system, and how you would like to see them changed or remain the way they are.

MS. MOULTON: Senator Hughes, I think my experience as a trustee of a K-8 school district gave me the opportunity to see the product of those training systems.

I would concur with Trustee Petrossian in her statement that we have, as a system, taken a very aggressive position to improve our programs, and largely through partnerships in working with the schools where these teachers actually work.

I've been a participant at three Trustee meetings, and I believe I've heard over and over that the opportunity is for us to work perhaps in different ways, perhaps earlier with teachers, rather than holding all of their teacher training to their fifth and graduate year, to have more established partnerships with local school districts so that the cross-over between training and actual practice of teaching is strengthened.

I would support any and all of those strategies. We have an important mission to train the teachers of tomorrow, and I think we need to continue to find new and better ways to do that.

SENATOR HUGHES: The University of California

always brags about their outreach programs. And having taught at the State University system, I know that the State University has outreach.

What outreach programs are you aware of that the University system has, or what new ones would you like to see come about?

MS. MOULTON: Again, we have a very, very strong track record at Cal. State University for significant outreach programs. They're an important part of our mission.

I also, Senator Hughes, have experience from the California Student Aid Commission with the Cal. SOAP program. The first year I spent on the Commission, I was the liaison from the Commission to the Cal. SOAP programs. So, I think I have learned over the years the value of trying to reach out to students, irrespective of even their culture or ethnic identity or gender, to encourage anyone who is capable and interested in pursuing higher education to do that.

I think the one interesting thing is that there are many, many outreach programs throughout UC, CSU, the community colleges, the high schools. If anything, I would encourage us talking with each other about those programs so that we don't duplicate efforts, but indeed, consolidate our efforts for stronger impact in that area.

SENATOR HUGHES: Do you think that ethnic studies should continue to be options that students would have at the State University system? Do they have any worth, any value?

If this is ever brought up before the Trustee Board when you are a member, what will be your stance?

MS. MOULTON: My approach to understanding any kind of a problem like that would be to first ask our staff for an analysis of our current existing programs, what their purpose is, and what their outcomes are in terms of measuring it.

I studied both Latin and Spanish in high school as a graduate of San Diego High School in San Diego, and I studied Spanish in college.

I think it's difficult to understand the language without understanding the context of the culture. I believe there's benefit in doing that.

But truthfully, I haven't had any experience in my three Trustee meetings with understanding specifically our ethnic studies programs, so I would turn to our faculty and our academic affairs professionals to do an evaluation, if there are questions raised about those programs.

Personally, I think the more that we can learn about each other -- and that's broader. If I were to study the California Legislature, I would not just study the bills that you pass out. I would want to know about the history and the context in which you work. So, I think there's value to that.

SENATOR HUGHES: What are your views about the charter schools, especially those charter schools that are affiliated with the State University system?

MS. MOULTON: I will tell you that I am not overly familiar with the specifics of which charter schools are particularly affiliated with the CSU. You mentioned the program at Cal. State Los Angeles.

I believe charter schools were created to give

both parents a stronger level of involvement, and I actually support that. The research over the years has shown that parent involvement is really a critical, important part of a student's outcome in learning.

I haven't actually had the opportunity to evaluate the specific programs that we're affiliated with, but I can't imagine how a charter school of any sort could not be helped by a close affiliation with a university that trains teachers. I would think the expertise would obviously be an asset to that school.

But I honestly can't speak specifically to an evaluation of the two programs you mentioned, because I haven't had any opportunity to discuss those as a Trustee.

SENATOR HUGHES: I want you to know, I have a deep bias in favor of them affiliated with the university.

That's a difference. I think because the professors who are training teachers are right there on the campus, and they -
MS. MOULTON: Right.

SENATOR HUGHES: -- and they can correct, help, assist where ever they might do so.

Thank you very much.

MS. MOULTON: Thanks, Senator Hughes.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Ms. Moulton, we're in the same situation with you as we were with Ms. Petrossian. We have a Governor who's going out of office making an appointment. We're being asked basically to appoint into a future Governor's term someone whose resume we have, but whom I don't think any of the Members of the Committee know, except maybe your local

Legislator might.

There was a concern raised about the fact that we did appoint, in fact, sent out with a recommendation,

Mr. Foster. I think the situation there was, every Member of both Houses of the Legislature have worked with him. I've worked with him for a period of at least ten years. We knew his record; we knew his background, and even surprisingly, as Senator Ayala dragged out of him, if confirmed by the whole Senate, I guess he'll be the only person on the Board of Trustees representing his political party, and Mr. Lewis was concerned about somebody that he knew.

Was that the guy, or was it somebody else? It was the other guy.

So anyway, it's without any prejudice to you, but what we're planning to do with appointments that go into the next gubernatorial term is to not send them out. I believe your date was what, Nancy?

MS. MICHEL: December 19th.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: December 19th, which also means there is time for reflection. It isn't like somebody's term ends up tomorrow.

So, that's basically what our policy is going to be on most appointments that are going into the Governor's term.

Are there witnesses in support? Come on up, please.

MS. JAQUEZ: Good afternoon, Senator Burton and Members of the Senate Rules Committee. My name is Delores

Jaquez, and I am a Senate Rules appointee to the California
Student Aid Commission.

I am here to speak on behalf of Ms. Maridel Moulton's appointment to the California State University Trustee.

I recommend Ms. Moulton without reservations. I have been a member of the Commission for over three years, and Ms. Moulton was the chairperson for the first two years.

The Commission achieved an immense amount with Ms. Moulton's participation as a member of the Commission as well as our leader. In those two years as Chair, she led us through bringing better services to students in schools, reduction of insurance fees to students, thus lowering the cost of aid, and taking the delivery of services closer to the students.

The students of California and the financial aid community of the state are better for having had her as a member of the Commission.

I urge you to confirm Ms. Moulton as a California State University Trustee so that her immense talents will continue to benefit the students attending the California State University system, and ultimately, California.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you.

Any opposition?

Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Well, Ms. Petrossian's date is January the 2nd. Your date is December the 19th.

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We will be meeting in early December, so that we will have an opportunity to vote on both of the Trustees prior to their expiration dates.

So, I think if I can make a motion for someone whose quality of work I know extremely well over a period of time, what's fair for the goose is fair for the gander. I think it's only appropriate that both of these Trustees not have a decision made on them until December.

Unless this body, someone, wants to move otherwise, I would move that we hold both of these.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, I just want to say that I've been extremely impressed with yourself and Ms. Petrossian. I'm sorry that the timing is what it is. happens, I presume, every four years.

But I just want you to know that I think you've answered these questions in a very articulate manner. The service that you're providing is very much appreciated, and I hope that in December, we'll have the ability to vote yes and to confirm.

> MS. MOULTON: Thank you, Senator Lewis.

SENATOR HUGHES: And I want to make it for the record, I have nothing against you. Just merely that I didn't know you before should not prejudice me, and does not prejudice me.

I was extremely pleased with your articulate manner. Your knowledge and your experience on the Student Aid Commission is wonderful background for being a Trustee.

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1 And the same thing is true of Alice Petrossian, 2 whom I know extremely well. 3 So, just the fact that we haven't known each 4 other for ten years should not prejudice this Committee's 5 judgment, and I think it is only fair to both of you, and fair to the Members of the Committee, that we delay it at this time. 6 7 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Call the roll. 8 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Ayala. SENATOR AYALA: Aye. 9 10 SECRETARY WEBB: Ayala Aye. 11 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Hughes. SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. 12 13 SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. 14 SENATOR KNIGHT: No. 15 SECRETARY WEBB: Knight No. Senator Lewis. 16 SENATOR LEWIS: No. 17 SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis No. Senator Burton. 18 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye. 19 SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Three to two. 20 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Ted Weggeland. 21 MR. WEGGELAND: Yes, Mr. President Pro Tem. 22 Mr. Chairman, Members, I'm Ted Weggeland, and I'm 23 here before you today as a Commissioner of the California Fish 24 and Game Commission. 25 Some of you have known me for few years as I

represented the 64th Assembly District, the Riverside area, between 1992 and 1996 before leaving the Legislature to pursue more time with my family and to pursue another career.

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My dates are third week in October.

I received a phone call from the Governor's Office, it must have been last August or September, and was asked if I was interested in serving on this Commission. I told them at the time that, while I was interested in doing it, I was hoping to spend more time with my family and to pursue my business career, and wasn't sure if it was feasible.

Then, a few weeks later, I received another phone call. They asked me if I would please consider it again. I told them I would consider it.

And after several conversations with a number of different friends of mine from Sacramento and other places, I decided to go ahead and pursue the Commission appointment.

I did so for couple of reasons. Number one, it's a limited term. I'm fulfilling the term of two other individuals who weren't confirmed. So there is, I think, approximately two-and-a-half years left on the term as it is right now.

So, it's an opportunity to get involved in public policy again, and try to contribute in a meaningful way, two days a month, and then with the studying and research, a few more than that, but it wouldn't take too much of my time, at least as Legislature did.

The other reason I wanted to do it is because of the increase in importance, I think, of preserving our environment and preserving the wildlife in the State of California.

I spent my youth growing up in Southern

California and hiking in the high Sierra. In fact, that picture

is fairly familiar to me. I have an appreciation for the environment, for the fish, and for the wildlife that we have to protect.

I have to say in all candor that it's been increased recently, you know, as I have a young son, four years old, and a daughter who's two years old, whom I hope to take out hiking and camping so they can appreciate California and its wildlife and its environment.

So, I thought this would be an opportunity to serve for a couple of years and give the State of California the benefit of, I think, reasoned thought and contribute in a positive way towards the Commission and preserving our natural habitat and wildlife.

So, I'm here before you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: What I'd like to do, Members, with this nominee, instead of bringing it to a vote today, to see if we can arrange something.

I've served with Ted and consider him a decent guy. As I look at his voting record here, I'm absolutely -- SENATOR LEWIS: I think he looks kind of moderate.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURTON:

MR. WEGGELAND: I'm more likely to get your vote than John's.

MR. WEGGELAND: That's right, you did; thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: So what I'd like to do, Ted, is

I gave him Super Bowl tickets.

put this over. See if we can set up some meetings, and I'd be

happy to use my staff, with my staff and the opposition, and see, you know, what can be done.

Basically, I'm flying in the face of constituency, but I would like to do that. As you say, it's a shorter shot than the Trustees and the others.

Instead of bringing it to a vote and holding it, with permission of the Committee, we'll just kind of let it stay here, and I'll try to get Mary Shallenberger and just see what can be worked through. Then you can always come back and take a shot.

But I'd just as soon not have it held in the Committee, if that's all right.

Senator Ayala.

SENATOR AYALA: We could also put him on the Floor without a recommendation. Either way, I'll go along you with you.

However, I was looking at your voting record,

Ted, and I think I voted with you every time. So, as far as

these environmentalists who are opposing you, they would have

probably opposed me, too, if they could.

I noticed the votes, and I think I voted with you every time, the same as you did.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I thank God you're not up for something.

[Laughter.]

SENATOR AYALA: I know I won't be appointed to Fish and Game when I get out of here.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Anyway, what I'd like to do is

1	just do that, then follow through.
2	MR. WEGGELAND: Thank you very much. I
3	appreciate the opportunity.
4	[Thereupon this portion of the
5	Senate Rules Committee hearing was
6	terminated at approximately 2:15 P.M.]
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CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of _______, 1998.

EVELYN J. MIZAK

Shorthand Reporter



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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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STATE CAPITOL ROOM 113 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1998 1:40 P.M.



SENATE RULES COMMITTEE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

HEARING

STATE CAPITOL

ROOM 113

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1998 1:40 P.M.

Reported by

Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter



2 **APPEARANCES** 3 MEMBERS PRESENT 4 SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair 5 SENATOR RUBEN AYALA 6 SENATOR TERESA HUGHES 7 SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT 8 MEMBERS ABSENT 9 SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair 10 STAFF PRESENT 11 GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer 12 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 13 14 NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Governor's Appointments WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS 15 16 FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES ANDY PUGNO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT 17 18 ALSO PRESENT 19 GRACE T. DANIEL, Member Agricultural Labor Relations Board 20 ROBERT VELLANOWETH, Member Youthful Offender Parole Board 21 22 MARY E. McDONALD, Member Agricultural Labor Relations Board 23 JOHN D. SMITH, Member 24 Agricultural Labor Relations Board 25 26

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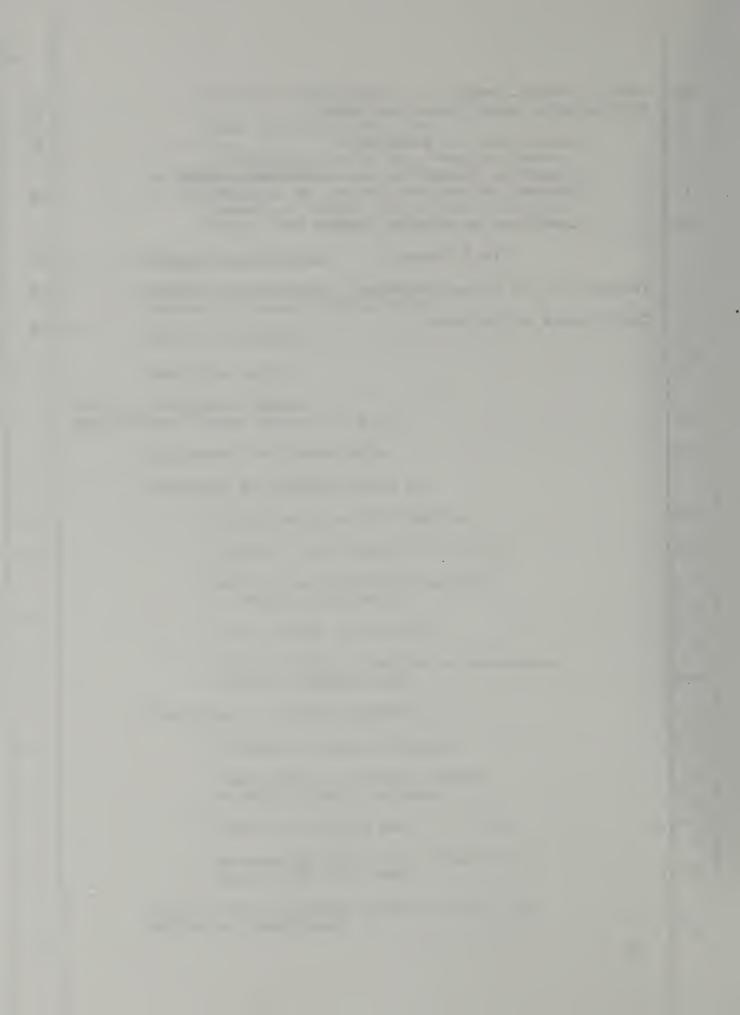


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SENATOR LEWIS: We'll proceed to Governor's appointees appearing today. Let's begin with Grace Daniel.

MS. DANIEL: Good afternoon.

SENATOR LEWIS: Welcome to the Committee.

MS. DANIEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Senate Rules Committee.

I am Grace Trujillo Daniel. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to be with you today to answer any questions you may have.

As you know, I was appointed by Governor Pete Wilson to the Agricultural Labor Relations Board last August to a term that's going to expire this December, December of this year.

When I took my oath of office, I pledged to uphold the Agricultural Labor Relations Act and to protect the collective bargaining rights of all agricultural employees.

Because each season California growers rely on farmworkers to plant, grow, and harvest crops to feed this nation, and because farmworkers rely on growers for their economic well being, the Agricultural Labor Relations Act is a significant piece of legislation that must be judiciously enforced in a timely and sensitive manner.

For these reasons, my goal as a Board Member has been to explore ways to improve and strengthen this process, to protect the important symbiotic relationship between the farmworkers and the growers.

To better understand how to reach out to the agriculture community and to ensure that the voice of the farmworker was heard, I welcomed the opportunity to hold hearings throughout the state in November. Not being satisfied with the information that was presented to me, I, along with other Board Members, voted to expand these hearings so that it could include state and federal expert testimony from the academicians, demographers, and agencies that regularly interact with farmworkers, agencies such as the Employment Development Department, Cal-OSHA.

These agencies that we asked their expert testimony included people from the -- agriculture economists, from the California Rural Institute, all the people that we know that study farmworkers and agriculture that that have an interest in the State of California.

In conclusion, Senators, it is important for you to know that I strongly believe that work is a noble cause. And when we are dealing with people's livelihoods, that we -- as we do in the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, we must be diligent to ensure that every effort is made to protect the rights of each individual as prescribed by this Act.

I, like the farmworker, am an immigrant who came to this country and worked in the fields to help my family. I personally understand the struggles and the sacrifices that are made every day for people who come to this great country seeking a better life.

And because this is a country of law, laws that protect and respect each individual, regardless of social and

economic status, it is my hope that in my service on the Agricultural Labor Relations Board this past year has advanced the idea that the voice of the farmworker is of utmost importance in enforcing the Agricultural Labor Relations Act.

Thank you very much for your attention.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you very much, Ms. Daniel.

We note that the number of complaints that are issued, and also the number of elections that are certified, they're just a tiny fraction of what they used to be, particularly in the mid-'70s, and have been declining rapidly ever since.

What's keeping you busy these days?

MS. DANIEL: What's keeping us busy is there -initially, we, by mandate of this Governor, we were asked to
review our regulations.

What kept us busy, for me, at the beginning, since I was appointed -- which I was appointed in August -- we started the regulation review process, which included extensive hearings throughout the state, going up and down the state.

Subsequent to that, we had to as a Board, we decided to expand these hearings to include these expert testimonies that I had asked -- that I had told you about. And it called for each of us, independently, to go and seek out those -- those areas of expertise that we knew needed to provide us the demographics for decisions that were going to be called upon us to make.

For example, the issue of access was very much in our minds in this regulatory review. And I was very busy trying

Bureau, from the California Rural Institute, from all those people that have the facts and the figures about agriculture and the farmworker.

In addition to that, I personally have been involved in doing personal visits on my own, as a private citizen, to different agriculture communities. I'm trying as much as I can, in view of the boundaries that we have as quasi-judicial, to not interfere with any case or anything.

So, on my own, I go to these communities to try and learn, really, the housing conditions, because that's important to the issue of access.

Many of the questions that come before us have a lot of peripheral areas that we, as Board Members, at least I do try to keep in touch. So, I've been involved with that.

I'm also the coordinator for the Work Plan

Committee. I don't know if any of you have called the Board in

the last year or so, but it used to be where you call, and it's

this black hole. I mean, you just cannot get a live person.

And I felt that this was terribly wrong.

If we are a truly customer service group, board, we should have our constituents able to reach us without having to have 14 telephone calls.

So, those are the kind of things. They have not been cases, you're right, but we have a lot of management issues that we would like to explore.

SENATOR LEWIS: In terms of your personal visits to some of the agricultural areas, what's been some of the most

surprising things that you've seen or learned?

MS. DANIEL: Well, some of them have been pleasant in areas where I have seen that housing conditions for some -- some farmworkers are actually pretty nice.

I think what's surprising is that there's not that much activity on farms. You know, unfortunately, this was a year that the weather was not quite good. Many of the days that I chose to go, it was either rained out, or the crops were bad. You know, where crops were not being harvested.

But I guess -- I guess it's the anxiousness in talking to farmworkers about having jobs. They want jobs. They want to be able to work. They want to be able to be paid, be paid a decent wage, those kind of things.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Ayala.

SENATOR AYALA: Ms. Daniel, what is your understanding of the events that occurred in the fields of the Silliman Ranch last July?

MS. DANIEL: On the Silliman Ranch?

SENATOR AYALA: Yes, the Silliman Ranch, the problem we had there last month, in July?

MS. DANIEL: Oh, last week.

SENATOR AYALA: What is your understanding of those problems?

MS. DANIEL: This is the Coastal Berry, the recent election?

SENATOR AYALA: Yes, ma'am.

MS. DANIEL: You'd have to be, you know, deaf and mute not to hear that there was activity going on.

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And my understanding, and I will tell you that I do read the newspaper; I do hear the radio. I know that there -- that there was activity taking place.

But in all honesty, I try not to delve too much into the details because I'm concerned that if I get past my point of jurisdiction, I will not be able to hear the case if it should come up to appeal.

SENATOR AYALA: Having said that, what is your role as member of ALRB in light of all those events that took place?

MS. DANIEL: Unfortunately, Senator, our role as quasi-judicial has to be in more of a reactive role than a proactive role. The way that we are established, through established federal and state procedures, we cannot take an advocacy or a proactive role and get past the boundaries that we're bound by.

SENATOR AYALA: You should be proactive to avoid some of these pitfalls we're talking about.

MS. DANIEL: We should be, and that really I think that it concerns us that we cannot reach concerns us. down and do something when the event has actually happened.

Unfortunately, because of the way we're structured, we are limited, and we're bound by the law that we cannot do that if we hope to hear this case, if it ever comes up.

SENATOR AYALA: Does the ALRB have appropriate funding to carry out your responsibilities as you see them? MS. DANIEL: Well, I think there's a lot that we can do, that maybe it's not just funding. It's things that we can do as a staff, that we can guide our staff to do. Which is, in my opinion, maybe take a look again at the election, at our election handbook, and see where we can, you know, look at these issues that are now coming up, and be proactive in that manner. Have more training.

There's so much needs -- there's so much misinformation up there as to really what our role is. A perfect example is that people think that we as Board Members can stop an election. We don't have that prerogative, as much as you've heard, Senator, that we do. The reality is, we don't.

SENATOR AYALA: The term you used was not to be proactive but react.

MS. DANIEL: Reactive because we have to wait until something comes to us in the form of an appeal. And we have to wait until the full case is before us before we as, judges, can really take up the issue.

SENATOR AYALA: You take the position of the role of a court, so to speak?

MS. DANIEL: Yes, sir.

SENATOR AYALA: But there's nothing you can do, as a Board, to avoid some of these problems that we face?

MS. DANIEL: I don't want to say there's nothing we can do, because there's always we could do better.

But at the point where we are today, where we were last week, there was very little we could do as a Board.

1 SENATOR AYALA: Why did you not utilize the 2 statutory authority of the Board to overrule the decision of the 3 regional director to proceed with the election? You couldn't 4 have done that?

MS. DANIEL: The only way that we could have interfered with the decision of the regional director is if, in fact, the regional director had taken the decision to impound the ballots.

Other than that, we had no authority. We do not review. It's not up for review if they proceed with the election. It is not before us.

Only if they try to impound the ballots, then we review that action.

SENATOR AYALA: Is your total function related to elections only, nothing else?

MS. DANIEL: No, we have -- we have other -- we also oversee the complaints and the remedies that are out there. It's not just elections.

SENATOR AYALA: That's what I was referring to. You have other functions, other than just wait until they bring it before you so you can act in a judiciary way to resolve those issues.

The Board should be out there trying to avoid some of these problems that occur before they occur.

MS. DANIEL: I agree with you. We should be out there. The problem is --

SENATOR AYALA: Are you?

MS. DANIEL: We can't, Senator.

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SENATOR AYALA: Why not?

MS. DANIEL: Because the way that it's structured is that a complaint cannot come before us, and we cannot hear it, unless it's a formal complaint that's been through the procedure, that has gone through investigation from our General Counsel, from our regional person, to our Executive Secretary.

All those clearings have to go through before we, as Board Members, have the authority to look at the complaint. It has to be through this formal process.

It is a process that has been in place, you know, that has been in place for federal for 60 years, and 23 years for the California Labor Relations Act. And it's an established process that has been tried at Supreme Court. And that's nothing we can change. It's there.

SENATOR AYALA: Are you familiar with the Warmerdam Packing Company case?

MS. DANIEL: Yes.

SENATOR AYALA: What action can the ALRB take when a company remains in violation of the ALRB order? They're in violation. What is it the Board can do?

MS. DANIEL: The Board can work closely with the General Counsel. You know, this -- this authority is delegated to the General Counsel and to the regional office to make sure that they're in compliance.

We cannot take an active role and go there and make sure that Warmerdam complies. We have to work through our General Counsel to make sure that that happens.

SENATOR AYALA: Does he report to you about these

1 cases, the General Counsel? 2 MS. DANIEL: We have meetings, as you know, Board 3 meetings every Wednesday, and he does give a report on 4 compliance. 5 SENATOR AYALA: He goes over all these cases? 6 MS. DANIEL: Yes, he does. He gives us the 7 status of that. 8 SENATOR AYALA: Can you give us an update on 9 access rule issue? 10 MS. DANIEL: The access rule. This has been a 11 very difficult issue, at least for me. I think access is a tool that was provided so 12 13 that farmworkers can receive information, farmworkers that are 14 out there, that are not readily accessible. 15 I think the access rule is something that we need 16 to look at very carefully because this is a big state. Although there's certain areas in the state where alternative means of 17 18 communication are out there, and things have changed in the last 23 years, we can access some workers, I'm concerned there's 19 certain pockets of the state where we can't reach those 20 21 farmworkers. SENATOR AYALA: Can you tell the Committee what 22 23 that access rule is? MS. DANIEL: The access rule is for people who 24 are nonemployees of a particular farm, they have --25 SENATOR AYALA: Union representatives? 26 MS. DANIEL: Union representatives or 27

organization groups have the right to ask for access to a

farmer's place or work location. 1 SENATOR AYALA: During working hours? 2 MS. DANIEL: Before working hours, during lunch 3 time, and after working hours. 4 SENATOR AYALA: But not during working hours? 5 6 MS. DANIEL: Not during working hours, sir. It's 7 usually an hour before work, an hour -- if in fact some of the 8 farmworkers have an hour for lunch, which they usually don't, 9 it's usually half an hour, and an hour after work. And it's not 10 during working hours. 11 And they can do this before an election, if they file a notice with us to organize, if they file a notice to take 12 13 access. And they can do it all along the process, even towards 14 the end of an election. 15 So, there's a lot of access there available for 16 organizers. 17 SENATOR AYALA: Can you foresee any circumstances under which you would vote to eliminate the access rule or limit 18 19 its application? MS. DANIEL: You know, I have to be very honest 20 21 with you. We had expertise from the federal government and the 22 state government who couldn't agree as to whether farmworkers 23 were accessible or not in the normal, you know, work situation. 24 You don't even have experts agreeing as to where 25 farmworkers are because of the nature of --26 SENATOR AYALA: I'm not asking you about experts. 27 I'm asking you about you.

MS. DANIEL: Well, I think what I'm trying to

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tell you is that it's a very difficult thing for me to say today that access needs to be eliminated. I can't say that.

There's a lot of things that are being done. understand there's a study on California migration of farmers [sic], as to how they migrate, how their housing patterns are. I can't say that.

SENATOR AYALA: Do you recall any occasion where you dissented from the majority opinion of the Board?

MS. DANIEL: Actually no, because most of our decisions have been pretty, pretty clear cut.

SENATOR AYALA: You don't go along just to go along, do you?

MS. DANIEL: Jesus, I hope not, Senator. I hope not, because I am not an attorney, but I do have 16, almost 17 vears.

SENATOR AYALA: What do you mean, you're not an attorney?

MS. DANIEL: Well, I think that -- that when you go along with things, I mean, I have pride in what I'm doing in terms of evaluating a case on its merits and its facts. not -- I'm not the kind of person that's going to go along with the crowd if I philosophically don't believe that's where we need to be, and the merits of the case don't warrant it. won't.

SENATOR AYALA: What was your most difficult decision as a Board Member so far?

MS. DANIEL: The most difficult decision was asking a group of 350 farmworkers who came to us in Watsonville,

	after hearing their testimony, is going back to the Board and
2	asking that we expand these hearings, that we was telling
3	those people that we cannot I cannot make a decision on what
	I heard, that I needed to expand these hearings to include other
	testimony.

But these are 350 farmworkers who came to us, who testified on a period of two days, telling us about the conditions that they were experiencing in the Watsonville area.

And I needed to have, besides anecdotal information, I needed demographics. I needed expert testimony.

That was very difficult, Senator.

SENATOR AYALA: My final question, what means, if any, has the administration attempted to influence your ALRB decisions? Has the administration ever got in touch with you and said --

MS. DANIEL: Never, sir, never.

SENATOR AYALA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you, Senator Ayala.

Any other questions? Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you very much for coming before us today.

You've been on this Board now for almost a year.

MS. DANIEL: Almost a year.

SENATOR HUGHES: What have you learned that you didn't know before? I'm sure that before you went on this Board, you had some preconceptions, and were you right or were you wrong? And what have you learned?

MS. DANIEL: I was 180 degrees wrong of what I

thought this Board had the authority to do.

My biggest frustration has been that although this
Board is seen as an advocacy for farmworkers, the reality is
that we're bound by so much legislation that we cannot really be
out there as advocates for the farmworkers. That was a big
shock.

SENATOR HUGHES: Well, have you read the Code under which you operate? The Code of the Constitution, and might I just read something to you, so you may not be wrong to begin with. You're probably right.

It says, Section 1140.2, California Labor Code states that, "In respect to the ALRB, it is hereby stated to be the policy of the State of California to encourage and protect the right of agricultural employees to full freedom of association, self organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing to negotiate the terms and the conditions of their employment, and to be free from interference, restraint and coersions of employers of labor or their agents."

So, that's exactly what you thought. That's exactly what the Code said, and it doesn't differ from your initial impression.

MS. DANIEL: Right.

SENATOR HUGHES: Has someone convinced you otherwise?

MS. DANIEL: Yes.

SENATOR HUGHES: That that is not true?

MS. DANIEL: Yes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Who has convinced you otherwise? 1 MS. DANIEL: We have the National Labor Relations 2 3 Act. 4 SENATOR HUGHES: Which does not refute this. 5 MS. DANIEL: Established procedure and case --6 and case precedence does not enable us to do that. 7 SENATOR HUGHES: But it's still not contradictory 8 to this policy as stated in the Code. 9 So, I hope you haven't changed so much that you 10 are not as committed --11 MS. DANIEL: No. 12 SENATOR HUGHES: -- as I think that you were 13 originally. 14 MS. DANIEL: No, no, Senator. 15 I just want to say one thing, that the commitment 16 The frustration is that, as Board Members, we don't 17 have that ability to go out and be in the field, really touching 18 and feeling and sensing what's going on there, because that 19 precludes us from our judicial responsibility. 20 SENATOR HUGHES: But I think you're a little bit 21 confused about what the statute says, and how you have to 22 operate each and every day. 23 So, I hope when you are in doubt, ever in doubt, 24 as to what your role should be, don't be so confused about the controversy that you reach every day in functioning, but go back 25 26 and read the Code and what it says. And it doesn't say anything about your being a 27 28 neutral agent. The role of the Board, it says, is an active

agent.

-20

So, read that, think about it, and see how any of the rules and regulations that you've heard before keep you from being active. Because from what I heard you say before, you visit the workers on site. You know what's happening because you go yourself. And I don't want you to stop going to those places. I don't want you to stop having your commitment.

And don't let anybody make your visiting fuzzy in terms of what your role and your determination is.

And I liked what you said when you said you don't always go along just to be along. So, don't ever let anybody deter you from that commitment that I heard I speak about before.

MS. DANIEL: Yes, Senator.

SENATOR HUGHES: Stay committed.

MS. DANIEL: Yes, Senator.

SENATOR HUGHES: What's been your most difficult decision thus far as a Board Member? If you think about all the decisions that you've had to make, what's been your most difficult one?

MS. DANIEL: Well --

SENATOR HUGHES: You said it before, and I want to see if you remember it again.

MS. DANIEL: But I want to add to what I responded to Senator Ayala, is that the most difficult thing as a Board Member is when you have these hearings, and you have people tell you the conditions that are out there. And you cannot act on those hearings because you need the full case

before you, because you do need to hear all the different sides 1 2 of those issues and not be able to take immediate action. 3 That's very difficult, because it's their livelihood they're concerned about. 4 SENATOR HUGHES: Right, so you give them time. 5 You listen to all sides of the issue. 6 7 In your experience, has the administration or any 8 representative from the administration, attempted to influence 9 your decision? 10 MS. DANIEL: No, ma'am. No, ma'am. 11 SENATOR HUGHES: The Legislative Analyst has 12 recommended that the ALRB be eliminated and its functions be 13 transferred to the Public Employees Relations Board. 14 Do you agree with that conclusion? If not, why 15 not? 16 MS. DANIEL: Well, first of all, I agree that we 17 need to streamline certain areas of government. 18 I think this particular Act is a very significant 19 law. And it's tied to a \$25 billion industry, which is the 20 State of California. 21 Unless we can collapse it -- was it PERS, you 22 said, another agency? 23 SENATOR HUGHES: The Public Employees Relations 24 Board. 25 MS. DANIEL: Unless they have the unique expertise of the agriculture community, I would never recommend 26 27 that, because what you would have to do is duplicate that

expertise. And we're fortunate enough at the Agricultural Labor

Relations Board to have over 50 years of agriculture legal experience. You're not going to duplicate that by collapsing it into another board that just does labor.

Agriculture labor is very unique and very complicated.

SENATOR HUGHES: I'm sure that you know this better than I do, but over a period of time, the ALRB has suffered drastic budget reductions. What's been the impact of these reductions in terms of making you a functioning operation?

MS. DANIEL: I think the impact has been actually there in the regional offices, where you do not have up-to-date computer systems, where you do not have enough staff, really, to handle the complaints as they come through and do the investigation. That's really where the problem is.

Once it trickles up to the Board, we can handle that, but I think it's down in the regional offices.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you very much.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you Senator.

Is there anyone in the audience wishing to testify in behalf of the confirmation? Come forward, please.

MR. VELLANOWETH: Senator, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Robert Vellanoweth. I'm here to testify on behalf Grace Daniel, a close associate and friend.

Having worked with her in several projects, and having known here on a personal basis, I can tell you that her expertise which she brings on the table today is not only a cultural awareness of the farmworkers, but a professional and very significant addition to the ALRB.

ı	
ı	I'm just sorry that it's only until December for
ı	this term, because she would be an excellent member on a
ı	full-time basis.
ı	So, I'm here to tell you that she would be one of
	the best candidates for this position.
	I work with the Youthful Offender Parole Board,
	and as you know, over 50 percent of our wards are Latinos coming
	into the institution, and most of them come from farmworkers.
	They need individuals such as Grace to help to remedy some of
	those problems that we have there.
	So, I'm totally supportive of her confirmation
	today.
I	SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you very much.
Ī	MR. VELLANOWETH: Thank you.
	SENATOR LEWIS: Is there anyone in the audience
	wishing to testify in opposition or to express concerns?
	Not seeing any, do we have a motion?
	SENATOR HUGHES: Move it.
	SENATOR LEWIS: We have a motion for
	confirmation. Please call the roll.
	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Ayala.
	SENATOR AYALA: Aye.
	SECRETARY WEBB: Ayala Aye.
	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Hughes.
	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.
	SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.
	SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Four to zero.

SENATOR LEWIS: Four to zero, congratulations.

MS. DANIEL: Thank you very much.

SENATOR LEWIS: That'll be the recommendation to

the Floor.

MS. DANIEL: Thank you very much for your attention.

[Thereupon the Rules Committee acted upon legislative items.]

SENATOR LEWIS: We'll return to Governor's appointees appearing today, next we'll call upon Mary McDonald.

MS. McDONALD: Thank you.

It's an honor to serve as a Member of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board. I bring to that Board not only a commitment to uphold the statute, but to a devotion to the word and the intent of the law as written by this legislative body. My respect for this institution and the statute which it created are reflected in the fact that for 17 years, I've devoted my career to writing, interpreting, and enforcing the laws of this state.

After being a Board Member for seven months, I've coming to appreciate the critical role that the Agricultural Labor Relations Act plays in providing stability in agricultural labor relations.

Immediately upon my appointment, I familiarized myself with the statute, the Board regulations, and prior Board decisions.

I traveled to Board regional offices, where I met with workers at the job sites and in their homes. I also met with the growers and the unions to solicit their views regarding the operation of the Act.

One thing that I discovered were that all parties were frustrated by the lack of access that they have to the three regional offices serving the state. Obtaining forms, Board decision, and general answers to questions could only be achieved by contacting the regional offices.

In an effort to make our agency more accessible,

I held a meeting with representatives of the United Farm Workers

and the Western Growers Association to discuss the development

of a bilingual Internet web site. Under my direction, the Board

is in the process of creating a site, complete with information

about the Act as well as forms for filing unfair labor

practices, election petitions, and case decisions.

It is my vision that farmworkers will be able to access this site at public facilities which are available to them, such as EDD offices and county offices.

Since I've been on the Board, there's been no lack of complex issues, including the undertaking of the sunset review of regulations. The most controversial aspect of those reviews was overhauling the access rule.

We changed the course of that review by voting to uphold the -- to hold a series of hearings with the state and federal experts on farmworker demographics. Based upon that record that I had before me, I voted to not change the current access rule.

1 If I had to make that decision again, my vote 2 would be the same. 3 This is a good law, benefitting the growers and 4 the farmworkers, and a law that will benefit from my unique 5 expertise and skills. 6 Thank you. 7 SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you very much. 8 Any questions from Members of the Committee? 9 Senator Avala. 10 SENATOR AYALA: Ms. McDonald, what is it that 11 qualifies you for this position? 12 MS. McDONALD: Senator, for 17 years, I've been 13 writing, interpreting and enforcing statutes. 14 I have a particular expertise of bringing warring 15 factions together to try to reach a compromise on issues. 16 have overhauled major programs in this state. I've worked at 17 all levels of government, federal and state government. 18 And I think these skills will definitely and are 19 being utilized right now in making the Act work better. 20 SENATOR AYALA: Your experience has been through 21 writing about these issues? 22 MS. McDONALD: No, my experience has been 23 writing -- helping to write laws, statutes, working as 24 deputy --25 SENATOR AYALA: Are you an attorney? MS. McDONALD: No, I'm not an attorney, but as 26 deputy leg. secretary to the Governor, I was very much involved. 27

SENATOR AYALA: What actual contact have you had

with people in the fields?

MS. McDONALD: Oh, I have -- I have spent a great deal of time in the fields since I have taken this position.

SENATOR AYALA: Since you got the position.

MS. McDONALD: Yes, since I've had the position.

SENATOR AYALA: How about prior to that?

MS. McDONALD: Prior to that I did also, because I handled agricultural issues, I did travel the state and was very much aware of agricultural issues, but not necessarily the labor issues. That was something that I felt that I needed to make sure I filled that gap.

I'm doing that. I will continue to do that.

I've organized field trips for other Board Members to go and see housing conditions, and I have dined with farmworkers. I have done everything I can to make sure that I am very sensitized to the plight that the farmworkers are experiencing in this state.

your degree was in political science; was it not?

MS. McDONALD: Yes, and mass communication.

SENATOR AYALA: How did that prepare you for this position?

MS. McDONALD: It -- that prepared me for the position, but more my work experience has prepared me for this position, and my ability to not just look at a program and say it's stagnant. My ability to look at a program and say, how do we make it better. That's really where my expertise lies; that's what I'm doing.

When we created this web site, that's a very

significant thing for this agency. This agency has really not been open to the public. The case decisions are not on Internet. There's no disk. Doing any kind of legal research has been a very difficult thing.

This is going to be, for the first time, actually opening this agency up for everyone to review.

SENATOR AYALA: You heard me question the prior candidate about the Board itself not utilizing your authority of the Board to overrule the decision of the regional director to proceed with the election, with which we had a lot of problems here about a month ago.

MS. McDONALD: Right.

SENATOR AYALA: Why you did you vote not to utilize that authority you had?

MS. McDONALD: Senator, I'd like to maybe back up a little bit.

We definitely have -- the authority for elections rests with the Board. We are constrained by case law and by federal statute. That's in the statute under which we operate.

Roughly, oh, probably -- actually, it was my first decision that I made when I came on this Board. We had a case where there was a de-certification election pending before this Board. It was a de-certification of the UFW. That election was pending before us.

The regional director in that case opted to block in a decision block that decision, block that de-certification.

That was appealed by the employer to the Board. We upheld that. We upheld the blocking of that election. Why? Because

we had the authority to do it.

Now, that was because the regional director -- according to our case law, if the regional director opts to block an election, that can be appealed up to the Board.

If they opt to not block or not impound, which was the case in Coastal Berry, that cannot be appealed up to the Board. That was the situation that we ran into because of case law.

SENATOR AYALA: The regional director overruled the Board?

MS. McDONALD: No, the regional director did not.

The regional director, consistent with case law, and that's what we operate under, it was case law.

SENATOR AYALA: You're confusing me with that, because I'm reading here that the Board has the statutory authority.

MS. McDONALD: We do.

SENATOR AYALA: Yet you're telling me that case law prohibits you from doing it.

MS. McDONALD: We are also bound by case law.

It's the history of the Act, and it gives everyone the guidance to know what they operate, when they're coming to this Board, how they operate and how our rules will operate.

We had a situation where, in the Shide case, because he opted to block, and that was appealed to us, our first decision we said yes, we would block that de-certification. That election did not go forward, and UFW was

1 not de-certified in that particular case. 2 3 you don't? 4 5 6 block or not impound --7 8 9 10 come before us. 11 12 there was nothing before us. 13 14 15 16 17 law and according to state case law. 18 19 20 21 22 that.

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SENATOR AYALA: So, you have the authority, but MS. McDONALD: But in the case -- it's odd, but

the way the case law works, if the regional director opts to not

SENATOR AYALA: So he preempts the Board?

MS. McDONALD: He is operating -- unless it gets appealed up to us, there's nothing for us to review. It has to

Because he did not opt to do that in this case,

We also ran into a situation with that particular case of standing, and that was really the overriding issue on that particular case, was because the UFW did not intervene in that case, they did not have standing according to federal case

SENATOR AYALA: You heard me question the other candidate about the Warmerdam Packing Company case.

Why didn't the ALRB take action when the company remains in violation of the ALRB's orders? I don't understand

MS. McDONALD: That case -- and after, there were a group of UFW employees, employees of Warmerdam, that came to the Board and I met with them.

The General Counsel, and I know you appreciate that we have this kind of a curtain between the General Counsel and the Board, the General Counsel is overseeing the

implementation of that.

I met with the employees, and then afterwards, met with the General Counsel to say, you know, they make a very strong case. And he briefed me on the fact that they are moving forward with compliance, and they're waiting for -- there were documents that were pending from both sides, from the employer as well as the UFW. So, he committed to moving forward.

SENATOR AYALA: I have no other questions, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Hughes, do you have any questions?

SENATOR HUGHES: What I wanted to ask you is basically the same question that I asked the previous Board Member. I'm sure that you heard me read the statute that authorizes you to function.

Who should you be an advocate for, as I read that statute? Do you remember?

MS. McDONALD: Absolutely. That was, as I said, when I came on, the first thing I always do when I do something is, I sit down and read the statutes, I read the case law.

We're wearing really two hats in my capacity. We're wearing the quasi-judicial, and we're also wearing the administrative hat.

When we create -- when we're in the process of creating this web site, I am going to be an advocate for making sure that the information is out there, that people are provided with that. And I will do everything in my capacity to make sure. I think it would be criminal to do no less. That's what

I'm doing.

So, I am an advocate to make sure that the information is out there.

I look forward to also -- I have little plans that I've got to help make things better. One of them would be also to formulate MOUs with other agencies that serve the farmworker community, so that when they're out giving information out, whether it's Housing or EDD, or OSHA, that we are a part of that information dissemination. It's there.

So yes, I'm proactive.

SENATOR HUGHES: Your commitment is to see that the information is out there, but are you committed to protect the rights of the agricultural workers?

MS. McDONALD: Absolutely. They have to know that they have those rights. That's critical. They need to know that they have those rights, and then, putting my quasi-judicial hat, absolutely, absolutely.

SENATOR HUGHES: Do you make the kinds of visits that Ms. Daniel makes? Do you go around on sites and visit?

MS. McDONALD: I have. I have. I've seen some of the most appalling living conditions. I've been in homes.

SENATOR HUGHES: What's the worst conditions that you saw?

MS. McDONALD: The worst condition that I saw was in Salinas. And it was a private facility; it was not a government-run facility. Those were actually decent by comparison. And they were adjoining rooms; I'm not going to call them houses. They were about 200 square feet. Seven

people living in this. Dirt all around the place. Pretty -- it was some of the worst poverty that I've seen, and I've certainly seen poverty.

But these people were wonderful, gracious people, inviting me into their home, and hard working. And as they said to me, all they want is to make sure that their children have a better life than they've had.

SENATOR HUGHES: How did you leave there feeling? What did you want to do if you had the power to do it?

MS. McDONALD: I'm doing it. I'm doing it.

I'm empowering those people to know that they have a vehicle out there through labor relations, through this web site.

We did something -- we did something else. We're trying to find -- we have a whole series of computers that are old computers in our agency, 326s. And you give them to General Services, and I don't know what General Services does, but General Services has a policy where, if an entity is on their list, they will give those computers to the nonprofit entity.

So, I came back and said great. Let's get some of these computers out there. So, we're working to get them into -- there's a transitional program where farmworkers are learning to not be farmworkers any more, but maybe they'd be janitors, or to work in offices.

And we're getting our computers to those folks so that -- those are the kind of things that we can do, and I'm doing them.

But most of all, the most important thing I'm

doing in terms of the statute is going to be the web site.

That's invaluable, invaluable.

Ms. Daniel, has recommended that the agency be eliminated and functions transferred to the Public Employees Relations Board.

What do you think about that?

MS. McDONALD: I think if they can do it more efficiently, more effectively than we can do it, God bless them. But I don't think they can, because we do something different than they do.

We -- at PERB, they do not actually represent the petitioner who comes in with a complaint. We do. Our folks are out there. They become the litigators for those individuals.

If a farmworker comes in, they become the litigator.

PERB does not have that expertise. They do not have the expertise in labor relations. That rests in our agency. And I'm proud of the people who work in that agency. They're very committed individuals.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Is there anyone in the audience who wishes to testify in behalf of the appointee at this point in time? Is there anyone in the audience who wishes to express opposition or concerns.

SENATOR AYALA: Mr. Chairman, at the request of the Chairman, not a motion but a request that this be put over until he's present to discuss it.

SENATOR LEWIS: Ms. McDonald, I think you're a very conscientious member. I look forward to voting for you in

the future, but it'll have to the to be future. 1 We have a request from one of our Members to 2 3 postpone the vote. MS. McDONALD: I was aware of that, thank you. 4 SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you for being with us 5 6 today. 7 MS. McDONALD: Okay, thank you. SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. John Smith. 8 9 MR. SMITH: Good afternoon, Senators. 10 I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you 11 today. This is my fifth time. 12 13

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Prior to coming to the Board, I was the Director of the Office of Administrative Law. And while the subject matter was certainly different over there, the process is basically the same. In both jobs, I make my decisions. At OAL, I decided which regulations should become law based upon the record, and that's the same process I have here at the ALRB.

In fulfilling my judicial roll at the Board, I am and always will be neutral. I will fairly apply the law to the facts without regard to the parties involved.

Having said that, I do recognize that this Act would not be here but for the farmworkers, and that's where my personal sentiments lie.

Perhaps the most important issue that has come before the Board since I arrived is whether the access regulation should be changed or eliminated.

Let me state categorically that for most farmworkers, the ability to speak to them personally is the only Knight.

way to reach them. And from the information we received as a result of numerous hearings which you've heard about, and the submission of voluminous documents, I did not vote to change the access regulation and I would not again.

I'm sure you're aware, the life of many farmworkers in California has not changed much over the years. Workers still come and go from Mexico, and a good many still live in poverty, and some work under unacceptable conditions.

While the Board does not have jurisdiction to address all of their problems, I pledge to this Committee that I will do everything in my power to uphold the rights of the farmworkers.

Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Questions, Members of the Committee? Senator

SENATOR KNIGHT: Are we going to put it over?

SENATOR LEWIS: This will be treated just like the previous one, is my understanding.

Is that correct, Senator Ayala? Does Senator
Burton have the same request on this nominee as well?

SENATOR AYALA: I think so.

SENATOR HUGHES: I was going to make another comment, but if you do it for one, you do it for the other.

SENATOR AYALA: He wants to be here, is my understanding.

SENATOR KNIGHT: He's going to be back.

SENATOR AYALA: No motion, just a request.

1 MR. SMITH: That's my understanding. SENATOR HUGHES: I'm just curious, Mr. Smith. 2 Did you make those fields visits --3 MR. SMITH: Yes. 4 SENATOR HUGHES: -- like the other two ladies? 5 MR. SMITH: I did. I met with the unions, the 6 7 growers, as many farmworkers as I could find, and I'm going to continue that. 8 9 SENATOR HUGHES: Did you go to the place that 10 your colleague went to? 11 MR. SMITH: No, I didn't. 12 SENATOR HUGHES: You better find out where she 13 went and go there, too, because she sure came back with quite an 14 impression. 15 MR. SMITH: I intend to. I went some place 16 similar, and it was eye-opening. 17 I grew up in the Central Valley. I don't know 18 how you could grow up here and not have a concern about 19 farmworkers. I've seen since I was a little boy how they 20 lived. 21 SENATOR HUGHES: So, it wouldn't have been 22 shocking to you, because you knew that's what existed, or did 23 vou know? 24 MR. SMITH: I think I knew, Senator, but when 25 you're there, face-to-face, it's a little different. 26 eye-opener. 27 I wish this Board could do a lot more.

SENATOR HUGHES:

Thank you. I would suggest that

you go there, too, someday. And someday I hope to see it. I've seen pictures of it that have made me sick. MR. SMITH: I intend to. SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you. SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you. Are there other questions from Members of The Committee? Anyone in the audience wishing to testify on behalf of the appointee? Anyone wishing to testify in opposition or express concerns? Apparently not. Mr. Smith, we've been worn down. Good luck to you. MR. SMITH: Thank you, Senator. [Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately 2:40 P.M.] --00000--

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Reported by

Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter HEARING

STATE CAPITOL

ROOM 113

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1998 3:06 P.M.



1 2 APPEARANCES 3 MEMBERS PRESENT 4 SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair 5 SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair 6 SENATOR RUBEN AYALA 7 SENATOR TERESA HUGHES 8 SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT STAFF PRESENT 9 GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer 10 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 11 NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Governor's Appointments 12 WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS 13 FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES 14 ANDY PUGNO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT 15 ALSO PRESENT 16 MARION JOSEPH, Member 17 State Board of Education 18 WILSON RILES, Former State Superintendent 19 DOUGLAS M. MOORE, JR., Member Workers' Compensation Appeals Board 20 SENATOR QUENTIN KOPP 21 FRANK RUSSO, President 22 California Applicants Attorneys Association 23 TOM RANKIN California Labor Federation 24 25 26

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CHAIRMAN BURTON: Marion Joseph, Member, State Board of Education.

MS. JOSEPH: Senators, thank you very much.

I will make this brief, since I know you have many critical things to deal with.

I have been involved in trying to help to improve public education for about 35 years in many different roles. But particularly in the last five or six years, I have been enormously concerned with the misdirection California took on teaching children to read, or not teaching children to read, and have been working very hard to turn that around.

The Legislature, the Governor, have been very much part of that effort, starting with the ABC bills, and then the Reading Initiative, and then the training bills of 1086.

And we at the State Board are trying hard to implement those to the very best, as well as adopting the standards. We have already adopted reading and language arts standards, and mathematic standards, and now we're working on the comprehensive testing bill according to all of your laws.

And I think there is some hope. And I would appreciate the opportunity to continue this effort, at least for some period of time.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you very much for your many years of commitment and your caring about education and students of this state.

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I'd like to ask you, how do you feel about the results of our STAR program released last week in grades two through eleven?

MS. JOSEPH: I'm afraid that they do show a picture which definitely needs changing. The effects of the new laws have not really kicked in yet. We need to do better.

We are not giving our teachers the kind of pre-service training they need yet, and I think those scores are not satisfactory, and we can't afford to let it stand there.

So, the commitment has to be from the Board, the Superintendent, as well as the Legislature to keep on moving in the right direction, but I think we are moving in that course.

SENATOR HUGHES: The scores are devastating, as far as I'm concerned.

What do you think of the results of these scores? What kind of message it sends to us as policy makers? Where do we go from here? Guide us; help us. What do we have to do yesterday, and what do we have to do tomorrow and today? MS. JOSEPH: I think there are three parts to

this.

You did pass the bills to change. You have passed the bills to change, to recertify all the teacher education programs, and that process is going on now.

You also passed a bill to establish the reading training -- there's going to be what they call a RICA test. Every new graduating teacher will have to take a test in whether they can teach the fundamentals of reading. I'm not at all convinced that the results of that are going -- I mean, I think

there are a lot of teachers who will not come out prepared, but that has to push the teacher education.

I've not met, in all these years, teachers who did not want to do a good job, but they are poorly prepared right now, and I think we all admit that.

The second part was --

SENATOR HUGHES: And who's going to correct that? Where?

MS. JOSEPH: I think that in recent -- having heard the new Chancellor Reid, he certainly has the commitment.

I think if many teachers, new teachers, fail RICA, there's a problem.

I think the Legislature has put money into alternative programs. I think there has to be pressure on the teacher education system to do a better job. I mean, we have to be perfectly straight forward about that.

In addition, there is now money, the teachers absolutely have to have material that gives them what they need to teach reading, writing and spelling, as well as math. So, now there's a good chunk of additional money that -- where the State Board will adopt criteria based on the new standards. Those are tough standards. That material should, in fact, give the teachers more of what they need to teach reading.

You can't -- teachers cannot be composers and conductors. They can't make it all up. There's no reason for that. They need to be given solid materials. That will make a difference.

And then, having the testing program will show

us. We have been flying blind without a testing program for too long.

The combination of those three things, I think, but we need to keep moving it.

I think the Legislature has done, I think, everything they can, but now the issue is moving that.

SENATOR HUGHES: What about the whole area of intervention? I mean, the state intervening, as we have done in Compton? They're coming along slowly, but it's still slowly.

What do we do when we intervene? It's like going into a critical care unit when the people are already on life support, what do you do to make sure that they don't get to that point? If you have any indicators by the STAR tests, would you recommend intervention prior to total collapse in the system?

What do you feel about the social promotion business? Schools want to look good, so they don't want to keep back a lot of kids, but if you push them ahead, do you make the situation better or worse?

MS. JOSEPH: Let's see, you've presented the crux of the issue.

SENATOR HUGHES: That is right.

MS. JOSEPH: I wish I could say that I thought state take-overs were an answer. I just think we have a hard enough time doing what the state needs to do. I don't think that's an answer.

I think that there needs to be absolute recognition of why these schools -- you know, there's a lot of talk about accountability. Why are these schools in the

bottom? Because of their achievement levels in reading and math. I mean, that is why they're there. Those are the scores that make them come out at the bottom.

So, we need to keep directing them very specifically at reading programs and at math programs for which there is evidence that they work. Not some idea, like maybe this is a good idea.

We've been on the wrong track for a long time,
Senator, and we have got to get programs in schools that we know
work, that there is real evidence.

SENATOR HUGHES: How do we tighten the coalitions between the universities that do the teacher training and the schools out there that need better teachers?

This morning on radio, I heard about another state where all of these college graduates who are going to teach in schools have such poor scores in these basic subject matters. I wonder how they even got into college to begin with, and now they're coming out and applying for credentials.

So, it's not just our state. This is a nationwide problem.

But how do we utilize the brains, and the integrity, the training, and the research of the universities -- I don't care whether they're public, private, or semi-private -- to really get together out there in the community and do a job?

MS. JOSEPH: The evidence, the research, on how children learn to read is overwhelming now and convergent. And we know exactly how to do it, and the way -- with greater certainty than we have ever known.

We simply have to get the kind of programs into the schools for which there is absolute evidence. Education as an institution does not operate, or has not operated, on the basis of evidence. It's like, here's a good idea; why don't we try this; this sounds good. I am afraid that we're not very good consumers. We don't ask for evidence, and we need to do that. It's very, very serious. We've made many serious mistakes.

I wish I had an answer to teacher education. I read clippings from the United States and from other countries.

And the teacher education problem is across the country, as you say, and in many countries.

I wish I had an answer to it. I think that focusing on student results, on the teachers being able to pass the RICA test, that those are going to be kinds of pressures the system has to have. Let's see what happens as a result of those.

I think that we have had no testing, so you don't know. You can say, well, our kids are doing wonderfully, but there's been no evidence. Now we have evidence. Now we see what happens for next year.

SENATOR HUGHES: What do you think about the National Teacher Certification Exams? You know, we have our own state stuff that we do, but what about that?

And I know there are a group of teachers who are right now training to take that. They have that going on in Los Angeles. Not that Los Angeles is a model, but I know that there are teachers who go to these workshops on weekends and evenings,

to try to take the National Teacher Examination.

So, that would mean that they would be quality teachers who could teach anywhere in the nation, but they're not enough of them, and they are giving some incentives, some financial incentives in Los Angeles, for teachers to take this exam.

What is your evaluation of that?

MS. JOSEPH: I think that's probably a good idea. I'm not totally familiar. I know there is such an exam. I know we support that idea.

But frankly, I think that California's salvation is here. That Senator Hughes, eloquent as you are, I think a meeting with the Chancellor, who I think is committed, I think he's going to need all the help and muscle you can give him.

We need -- our teachers deserve better than they're getting. And I think that the Legislature can help give the Chancellor the kind of support and muscle he needs to carry out what I know he intends to do.

SENATOR HUGHES: I've met with the Chancellor.

I'm extremely impressed.

MS. JOSEPH: Yes, I am, too.

SENATOR HUGHES: Extremely impressed with his commitment.

I hope that we, as a Legislature, don't block him, but help him to achieve his goal. He's new to the state. He comes with a lots of new, fresh ideas.

We may not be his problem as much as his professors, and you know, you've been there.

MS. JOSEPH: Absolutely.

SENATOR HUGHES: People don't want to change and try new things, but maybe it'll necessitate our passing some legislation that says we must try new things because the old things are not working.

MS. JOSEPH: I certainly think that you're absolutely right, we all need to support. He came and met with the Board, and he was right where we had hoped. He said, the answer is reading, writing, algebra, geometry, that's it; that's what we have to get our children at.

And we will work with him closely, and I know you will.

And I think we're on the right course, but it's going to take a lot to get certain people, concern groups who are still not where we are, to recognize that we have a very significant problem.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Ayala.

SENATOR AYALA: Ms. Joseph, what have you learned as a State Board Member about the experience of charter schools in California, their success and their failure? What is their record? Are you aware of that?

MS. JOSEPH: My understanding is, it's very mixed, Senator. And I hope that with the new bill, AB 544, that we can help. It gives us some authority as a State Board to develop regulations to try to help guide it.

But, it's very mixed.

SENATOR AYALA: Tell me more about the mixed results, like for instance?

1 MS. JOSEPH: I think there are problems with some of them in terms -- there have been problems with oversight 2 3 in some cases. There's some that have had to close. 4 SENATOR AYALA: Is that the failure of the local 5 school boards for the oversight? 6 MS. JOSEPH: It seems to me the local school 7 boards have a responsibility here. I'm not sure that in every case it's the local board's responsibility that it's a failure, 8 9 but I do think that there needs to be local school board 10 oversight. Otherwise, we can be just without anything. 11 And I hope that in the regs that we develop, the regulations that Board develops, that we will try to --12 13 SENATOR AYALA: There's mixed results as it 14 pertains to charter schools. 15 I want to ask you now, do you support public 16 funding for these private school vouchers? 17 MS. JOSEPH: For private vouchers, no, Senator. 18 SENATOR AYALA: You don't support public money 19 for that? 20 MS. JOSEPH: For vouchers, no. 21 SENATOR AYALA: Well, a voucher for K through 12. 22 MS. JOSEPH: For charters? 23 SENATOR AYALA: The charters, they're under the school boards, and they operate under their guidance and 24 25 oversight. The problem is, they haven't had the oversight they 26 should have had. 27 MS. JOSEPH: No, they haven't.

SENATOR AYALA: They're responsible for that.

But as opposed to a private school of any type being funded by public funds, how do you feel about that? MS. JOSEPH: My personal view, if you're talking about private -- public funds in the form of vouchers --SENATOR AYALA: I'm talking about public money being used for private schools. MS. JOSEPH: And you're using that in the voucher -- in the charter issue? I'm assuming that I think the charters should be operating under some public board oversight. I'm not sure that in all cases that happens. SENATOR AYALA: You haven't answered my question. MS. JOSEPH: I don't support public money for private schools. SENATOR AYALA: You oppose public money for private schools? MS. JOSEPH: But if it's a charter school, and the charter schools are operating under public charter, then that is a different story. SENATOR AYALA: A charter school is almost a public school, operating under the Board of Education in the district. MS. JOSEPH: And I have to be on for that. SENATOR AYALA: My question is, and I'll repeat it, public funds for private schools? MS. JOSEPH: No. SENATOR AYALA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON:

Senator Knight.

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SENATOR KNIGHT: I heard a comment earlier that indicated that we need to try some new methods, that the old methods aren't working in our public educational system.

And I want to find out what methods we're talking about, because I was under the impression that all of the new methods that we've tried -- the new math, the new teaching of reading, and the self-esteem, don't make anybody feel bad so don't tell them they flunked, or don't tell them they got the wrong answer -- I thought all of those were some of the problems, and those were the new methods.

I want to know what new methods we're talking about?

MS. JOSEPH: You're absolutely right, Senator, we're not talking about that. We're not talking about -- those are the new, unproven methods, and they've proven to be disastrous for our children.

But I assume that the Senator was talking about approaches to teacher education, because if you're talking about what has happened until now, those have been a problem.

SENATOR KNIGHT: We seem to be going in that same direction with teacher education, because we're going to pay them \$10,000 now to take an exam to find out if they know what they're talking about, and I think that's pretty ludicrous.

I thought I saw that some place; didn't I?

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Governor's insistence.

MS. JOSEPH: I think that in terms of the old methods, we know how to do them better in terms of teaching children directly, systematically, how to spell, penmanship,

grammar. We need to do all of that, but I do think we know how to do that better for all children than we used to.

But if you say, those are the old methods, they are, the tried and true methods. We can do them better than we did them before, and certainly we have to do not what we have done the last ten years.

It's a combination new and old, in essence.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I've got a couple questions.

One is, and you and I were around during the friction between Max Rafferty and the State Board under Tom Braden.

Now it seems that Superintendent Eastin is there, and seems to be a lot of friction there.

And I don't think that's necessarily good for public education. I think primarily I don't think it's as philosophically ingrained as it was with Max and the State Board then.

How can a Superintendent and the State Board either try to work together, at least not get into fights over stuff that's not necessarily relevant because they can't do anything about it?

How can we, assuming Delaine gets re-elected, which I think she probably will, how can we make sure that the State Board and the Superintendent are, if not in lock-step, at least are trying to work together on as many matters as they can of mutual concern?

MS. JOSEPH: I think that we don't have very many differences in terms of issues. And I think we have to keep

focused on the issues.

And sometimes there are disagreements about -there are not that many disagreements. Sometimes the press
likes to make more of them than there are.

I think we have to just work together, focused on the issues. I don't think we're very far apart most of the time.

And I suppose, having come from twelve years as a staff person in the Department, I think we just have to keep communicating and pledging to work together. There's just no other way. We can't accomplish this, the Board, without the Superintendent, or the Superintendent without the Board.

I don't think that it's as tough as it sometimes sounds; I really don't. I think we can do it. I think we do do it most of the time.

SENATOR AYALA: Mr. Chairman, may I add on to that.

I don't envision the time when it'll settle, because as long as you have a Superintendent that is elected statewide by the people of California, then you have a Board that is appointed by a governor, the members must represent that philosophy or they don't get appointed, there's a conflict from here on out.

Don't tell me no, because he wouldn't appoint you if you didn't agree with what he was doing, this Governor or any other Governor, for that matter. As long as we have appointed officials bucking an elected official, that's exactly what that is.

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At the local level, we elect board members, and the board members select their superintendent. They have to get along with him or they fire him.

As long as the current policy exists, we've always got conflict at that level.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Question that I've got.

Do you think the Board is going to get involved or not get involved in Prop. 8, or do you have any idea? Do you think it's good idea that they get involved, or a bad idea?

MS. JOSEPH: They're not going to get involved as far as I know.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: The Chair is involved, but that's just her deal.

The thing, there's a lot of stuff in that -MS. JOSEPH: The Board hasn't met on it. My
assumption is that -- the Board hasn't taken it up.

My assumption so far is, hands off.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Well, if you're not going to do that, but just for my own benefit, my concern, biggest concern on that one, it's the one that basically will give parents councils almost control of a school. I don't know how they will necessarily be elected, but the school site councils, expanding authority over education, curricula, expenditures, which means the money, and I'm not exactly sure, do you know how school site councils are established?

Is that like, who has the biggest turnout, like the old poverty elections, or what?

MS. JOSEPH: Senator, it just refers back -- that

1	takes me back to Senator Ayala for a minute.
2	I'm a Democrat, and have always been and will
3	always be.
4	SENATOR AYALA: I won't hold it against you.
5	MS. JOSEPH: Senator, the Governor did not ask me
6	to agree with everything.
7	CHAIRMAN BURTON: How about answering my question
8	MS. JOSEPH: The question is that I agree with
9	you that that is a problem. I think that's a problem. We
10	created site councils.
11	CHAIRMAN BURTON: How are they selected.
12	MS. JOSEPH: They're selected by groups coming
13	together for election night at school.
14	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Like a caucus, Iowa Caucus?
15	MS. JOSEPH: Like a caucus, uh-huh.
16	CHAIRMAN BURTON: That can be kind of dangerous
17	one way or another, seriously. And they would have when it says
18	authority over curriculum and expenditures, I mean, like they
19	could say what a school site could spend?
20	MS. JOSEPH: That's a problem. That is a
21	problem. I agree.
22	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Witnesses in support? Are you
23	visiting, Wilson, or are you going to testify.
24	MR. RILES: Yes, sir.
25	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Welcome, Mr. Riles.
26	MR. RILES: It's a pleasure to be here.
27	I'll mention this. I was elected your State
28	Superintendent in 1970, and took office in 1971, served three

terms. And then left office after Honig was elected in 1983.

During that period, I can see many of you were in the seventh or eighth grade during that period.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: You got the wrong committee.
[Laughter.]

MR. RILES: I think it was generally thought that Max Rafferty, who was Superintendent at that time, could not be defeated. And I remember a member of the State Board of Education came to me, I was working in the Department of Education, and told me I should run for office. And I thought he was out of his mind. I had many things in my dreams, and so on, but being a statewide elected official was not one of them.

But he convinced me to run, and I ran and was elected.

Having worked in the Department, having worked in school districts, been a teacher, principal, and all of that, I understood how the system worked. And the moment I was elected, I, of course, was dedicated to do a good job for all the children in this state, regardless of their religion, or race, or socio-economic status.

One of people that supported me in the election and worked hard was Marion Joseph. And her dedication and commitment impressed me. And I brought her on the staff, asked her to come on my staff and serve as one of my administrative assistants.

And it was a fine move on my part because she did her job well. She was thoroughly committed to the one thing that I was interested in, how can you help the children of the

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1	state, of all	people, learn.
2		And so, I came to support her appointment. I
3	think she will	be a credit to the state, but most important,
4	will support t	hose ideas that she is committed to, and that is
5	to help childre	en learn.
6		And that's it.
7		CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you, Mr. Riles.
8	_	Any other witnesses in support? Witnesses in
9	opposition.	
10		SENATOR HUGHES: I'd like to move it.
11		CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Hughes. Call
12	the roll.	
13		SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Ayala. Senator Hughes.
14		SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
15		SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.
16		SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.
17		SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.
18		SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
19		SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.
20		CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye.
21		SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Four to zero.
22		CHAIRMAN BURTON: Leave the roll open for Senator
23	Ayala.	
24		Congratulations.
25		MS. JOSEPH: Thank you.
26		MR. RILES: Thank you.
27		CHAIRMAN BURTON: It's good to see you.
28	-	Next item on the agenda is Mr. Douglas Moore.

MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, Senators, Senator Kopp 1 2 was on his way down, but I'll go ahead and start anyway. 3 CHAIRMAN BURTON: We can wait for him, if you 4 want, and we'll deal with some other stuff. 5 [Thereupon the Rules Committee 6 acted upon legislative items.] 7 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Kopp. 8 SENATOR KOPP: Mr. Chairman and Members, good 9 afternoon to you. 10 I am here this afternoon for the pleasure of 11 presenting the honorable Douglas Moore to you and recommending 12 his recommended consent and approval by the full State Senate 13 for the position of Chief Judge, Workers Compensation Appeals 14 Board. 15 Now, the reason that I do so is because I know 16 Judge Moore personally. I've known him for twelve to fifteen 17 years. I knew him at the time he was a partner in the firm of 18 Sedgwick, Detert, and I knew Gunther Detert, Moran. 19 And I've litigated against him, and he is a 20 capable adversary. 21 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Is that Bob Moran? 22 SENATOR KOPP: Not Bobby, no, hardly. It was Ed 23 Moran, as a matter of fact, who would have been entitled, if he 24 were still living, to a disability placard for his automobile. 25 As a matter of fact, he practiced with one leg, Senator Knight. 26 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do did Elmer Delaney. 27 SENATOR KOPP: Like Elmer Delaney. And I also practiced in front of him when he was 28

a Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

And he is a first-rate lawyer with a first-rate knowledge of the law. He was a first-rate advocate, but never to the point of vituperation or acrimony. Always practiced civil law in a civil fashion.

And as a judge, he was able to convey to litigants and their lawyers who appeared before him that sense of knowledge of the judicial process, knowledge of the decision making process, and knowledge of the elements of specific actions that were presented to him.

He, in the lexicon of the lamented State Bar of California and its recommendations, would be characterized as extremely well qualified; not qualified, not well qualified, extremely well qualified. And indeed he is.

And as somebody who practiced mostly representing plaintiffs against insurance companies and insurance company lawyers, I can tell you that he is fair. And he is a person of sensitivity in terms of the factual issues and damages and damage issues that are at stake in Workers Compensation applications.

So, I commend him, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, for your favorable recommendation to the full State Senate.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Mr. Moore.

MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, Senators, as far as my background is concerned, I was born and raised in San Francisco. After graduation from Cal Berkeley, spent two years

on active duty in the United States Navy as a supply officer aboard a destroyer deployed to the Far East.

I returned to Hastings College of the Law, and after graduation, joined what was then a 15-person law firm, a litigation law firm in San Francisco where I remained actively engaged in trial practice for 29 years, with a litigation practice ranging from products liability and professional negligence to insurance coverage matters.

of our 58 counties in California, from the smallest county, such Alpine, where I tried a construction bond case, to Modoc County, where I tried a six-week irrigation design case, and then on to the large metropolitan urban areas, where Mr. Kopp and I had a case or two in Los Angeles and again in San Francisco.

You don't win them all, so in addition to my trial practice, I had an active appellate practice in the state and federal courts, and at least one of my cases reached the United States Supreme Court.

In the fall of 1995, I accepted an appointment as a Superior Court Judge in San Francisco, where I was assigned to the civil jury trial calendar, which involved a wide range of cases, from complex commercial litigation transactions, various types of person injury malpractice cases, employment law, and even a will contest.

This service as a Superior Court Judge provided a new perspective on litigation and the resolution of contested legal and factual matters.

In addition to my career as a trial lawyer, and

my tenure on the Superior Court, which was cut short by a contested election, I served for 36 years in the United States Naval Reserve, retiring last year as a Two Star Rear Admiral.

My administrative and personnel handling skills were honed when I was involved over a 15-year period with the development of the United States Naval Reserve Cargo Handling Capabilities, which was a mission area assigned to the reserve forces.

During Desert Storm, I had in excess of 1500

Naval Reservists on active duty in the Persian Gulf, which I

managed from my law office with numerous trips to Washington,

D.C. to discuss matters with my active duty counterparts.

Throughout my legal career, I was frequently confronted and became familiar with Workers Compensation concepts and legal principles. In my nine months as Commissioner of the Workers Compensation Appeals Board, I have participated as of yesterday in 2,048 decisions involving every conceivable issue that comes before the Board.

I would note in passing, Mr. Chairman, that as far as the written opposition that's in the file, I see no written opposition suggesting that any of my cases and decisions were -- showed any evidence of bias or prejudice or were decided on improper legal grounds.

Since being appointed Chairman of the Board in April, I have personally authored two significant panel decisions addressing the issue of good faith personnel actions within the context of psychiatric claims. I have visited 21 of our 25 local offices, and have met with 148 of 175 judges to

develop an appreciation for emerging and troubling legal issues.

I have personally directed an effort to reduce the backlog of appeals pending before the Board, and have implemented a web page on which practitioners can research the California Labor Code and the California Code of Regulations, and the Board can publish its en banc and significant panel decisions and communicate with the workers compensation community.

I believe my background, experience, and interest fully qualify me to serve as a Commissioner of the Workers

Compensation Appeals Board.

I would welcome the opportunity to continue to serve in that capacity, and I'm happy to answer any questions or respond to any areas of concern.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Question.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Yes, Admiral, and I would like a

yes or no.

Do you think it's time that we begin to downsize the defense budget?

MR. MOORE: That came out of left field.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Yes, it did. Just a yes or no.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Quit badgering the witness.

[Laughter.]

MR. MOORE: It is time, and I -- last week, we closed the last military base in the San Francisco Bay Area.

I think what the public has to learn is that the Cold War is over. We have much more capable equipment and

people, and we don't need infrastructure that we have. And so, that's why I think we can reduce our military budget.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Okay, another question.

I don't mean this facetiously, but I've got a number of constituents that have problems with Workers Comp program.

Can you give me any idea as to what should be done to improve the Workers Comp program?

MR. MOORE: Well, I think it --

SENATOR KNIGHT: I get the problems that they are confronted with, and primarily it's the length of time it takes to go through the process. You know, it appears as though it's one stalling mechanism after another from both sides.

And they believe that there is a way to fix it.

I don't believe that their way is appropriate, but do you have any way?

MR. MOORE: Well, the Legislature put into effect some reforms several years ago. I think we're seeing those reforms take affect.

One of the reforms, or an adjunct to the reforms, was the carve out program, which is separate and distinct from the comp system. That seems to be working and delivering benefits, and that seems to be working well. And that may be one small answer to some of the problems.

We have -- the number of cases has declined in the last couple of years, in the last two years, by ten percent. Our appeals have increased by 25 percent, which is responding to the issues that came with reform, all the psychiatric problems

and cases, and that kind of thing.

But in Santa Monica, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Van Nuys, those courts are very impacted as far as number of cases are concerned, and there are some problems in those -- in those particular local boards.

Throughout the rest of state, the system seems to be working reasonably well, Senator.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Let me give you an example of the people involved, and they have injuries.

The insurance company sends them to a doctor.

Their attorney sends them to a different doctor. They may go do that a couple of times, because now they have to have information from both sides.

They still can't agree, so then they go to a third doctor, or a third set of doctors that becomes an arbitrator.

And their concern, this all takes, you know, many, many months. It takes a process of probably a year to two years before they get all of this information, and a trial date, et cetera.

And their suggestion is that they should go to an arbitrating doctor immediately. Why not have both sides agree to a particular medical official, whether it be a doctor or whatever, but have them agree. And whatever he says, that's it.

Is that reasonable?

MR. MOORE: It may be reasonable, but I think that the Legislature, several years ago, put into effect a number of things, including the presumption of correctness of

the report of the treating physician. And if an injured worker relies on his treating physician, the treating physician's report will be presumed to be correct.

And this particular aspect of the reform has reduced the number of medical legal examinations in comp cases from 2.9 on average, 2.9 examinations per case, down to 1.6, and I think that the reforms are taking hold in this regard.

SENATOR AYALA: Question.

What percentage of the claims that you have on file are related to stress?

MR. MOORE: Just looking at the 1700 and some odd cases I've seen this year, and I'm just one of three people on a panel, about 17-and-a-half percent of the cases involve stress claims, Senator.

SENATOR AYALA: These are from --

MR. MOORE: These are from all walks of life, from police officers, to correctional officers, to office workers of all sorts.

SENATOR AYALA: Some of those stress claims are an insult to the intelligence of the average person, I think. Some of these people that file all these claims in for stress ought to see movie about the finding of Private Ryan, and take a look at those people who were at that beach and see how many of them put in a claim for stress.

You know, most of these claims, they're legitimate claims all right, but most of the stress claims are big joke, in my opinion.

MR. MOORE: As far as the stress claims are

4 5

concerned, psychiatric claims are concerned, in 1989 and again in 1993, we had some reforms which changed the threshold for proof to substantially caused by actual events of employment.

You have to be employed by six months, for six months, by the same employer, to be able to put in a stress claim.

If you claim stress after you've been terminated, you have to show that you've been treated before for that problem before you were terminated, and that kind of thing.

I think some of these things -- and the good faith personnel action, which we have just defined in two cases, I think that the reforms are working, Senator.

SENATOR AYALA: I think that there are legitimate cases.

MR. MOORE: Yes.

SENATOR AYALA: But there are some that are so ridiculous that, you know, they're laughable, and we've still got to go through the process of denying the claim in most cases.

You've seen the opposition, Mr. Moore, where the judge's decision was overturned. You voted in favor of the insurer-employer position 30 out of 31 times. This is labor's complaint.

How do you respond to that?

MR. MOORE: I don't keep those kind of statistics, Senator.

SENATOR AYALA: They do.

MR. MOORE: I've seen, as of yesterday afternoon,

I've seen 2,048 cases that I've signed on the dotted line. And
I call them the way I see them. That's what you do as a judge,
and that's what I'm doing here.

again?

SENATOR AYALA: That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any other questions? Testimony in support, please. Testimony in opposition, please.

MR. RUSSO: Members of the Committee, good afternoon. My name is Frank Russo. I'm President of the California Applicants Attorneys Association, a group of approximately 1,000 attorneys statewide who represent injured workers.

I'm glad to be here with representatives from labor, and also joining the California Society of Industrial Medical Physicals who evaluate cases, in opposition to the confirmation of Douglas Moore.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Who is that group

MR. RUSSO: California Society of Industrial Medical. They're the physicals who evaluate Workers Compensation cases.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Okay.

MR. RUSSO: For the last 16 years, the Workers Compensation Appeals Board has been composed of appointees of Governor Deukmejian and Wilson. And their decisions, for the most part, have ruled against the interest and the rights of injured workers.

Earlier governors, such as Ronald Reagan even, and Jerry Brown, balanced the Workers Comp Board with

Commissioners from both management and labor backgrounds.

It's most important for you to note that since 1993, the Workers Compensation Commissioners serve a term of six years, which is long beyond the term of the next governor. We feel that the next governor should be entitled to fill his administration with appointees of his own choosing, and that we should not have a Workers Compensation Appeals Board Commissioner appointed as a lame-duck appointment of the outgoing governor.

For the reasons that we state in our letter, and any other questions the Committee has, we are in opposition to confirmation here.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Mr. Rankin.

MR. RANKIN: Tom Rankin, California Labor Federation.

We also are opposed to the confirmation. I'm sure that Mr. Moore is a good lawyer, it sounds like, but we believe the Board, particularly at this time, after 16 years of imbalanced appointments, needs balance.

Remember that the terms are now six years long as a result of one of the recent reforms. And we don't find that Mr. Moore's decisions have been balanced.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Question, Senator Ayala.

SENATOR AYALA: I just want to make a comment.

I keep hearing about lame-duck gubernatorial appointments. That goes for both Democrats and Republicans.

Should we make it a year before the term is up, that they can appoint no one else beyond their term limit, and

put it in the Constitution? Is that what you folks are looking 1 for? 2 Or if it's a Democratic governor, it's okay? 3 I'm serious about that. 4 5 MR. RUSSO: I'm only here today on the question of this nomination which will effect things for the next six 6 7 years. Whether the Senate wants to consider a 8 9 Constitutional amendment or other legislation concerning 10 appointments is something I'm not really prepared to take any 11 hard and fast positions on. 12 However, our membership and a number of attorneys 13 have consulted us regarding this appointment, and on behalf of 14 our clients, we feel this is a bad appointment and should not be 15 approved. 16 SENATOR AYALA: The greater picture is, should we 17 prohibit governors from making appointments in their last year 18 in office in order to avoid this lame-duck appointment that 19 everybody resists all the time? 20 MR. RUSSO: Certainly in this case, an 21 appointment for the next six years. 22 SENATOR AYALA: I'm not talking about this one 23 I'm talking about the bigger picture, not only for this 24 one case, so this doesn't come up again. 25 I don't know. MR. RUSSO: 26 SENATOR LEWIS: Ouestion. 27 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis. 28 SENATOR LEWIS: Did organized labor ever oppose

1	any lame-duck a	appointments by Governor Brown?
2		MR. RANKIN: I wasn't here at the time.
3		CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you.
4		SENATOR LEWIS: Move.
5		CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Lewis. Call
6	the roll.	
7		SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Ayala. Senator Hughes.
8	Senator Knight.	
9		SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.
10		SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.
11		SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
12		SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. Two
13	to zero.	
14		CHAIRMAN BURTON: The nomination is with the
15	Committee.	
16		[Thereupon this portion of the
17		Senate Rules Committee hearing was
18		terminated at approximately 4:25 P.M.]
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CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and

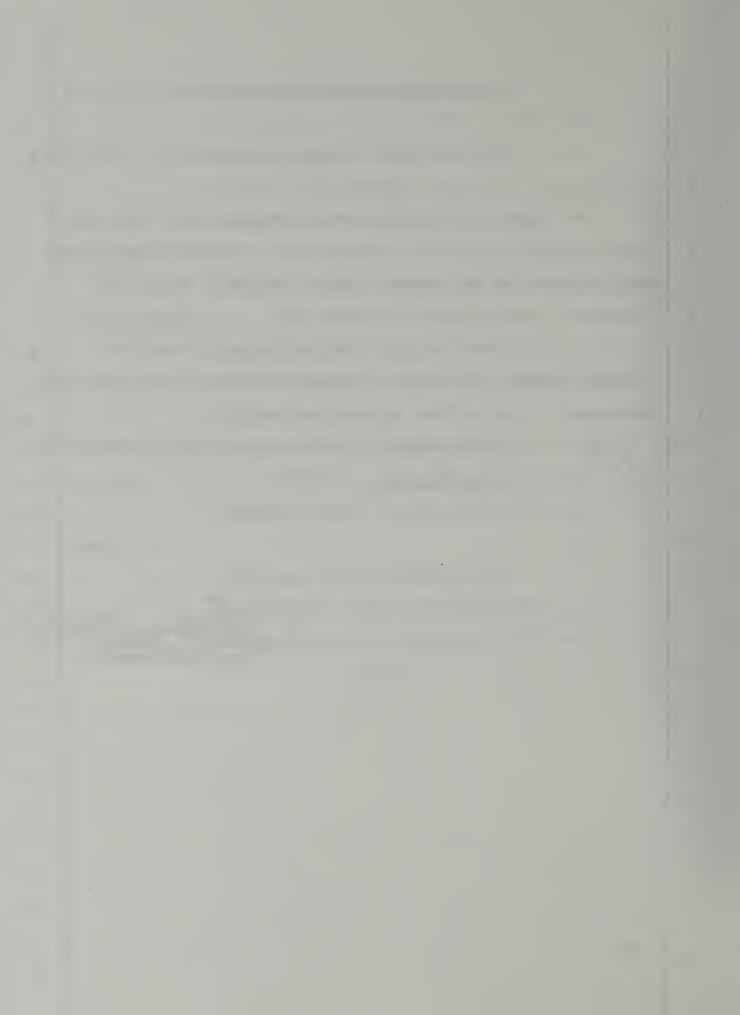
of California, do hereby certify:

thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of September, 1998.

EVELYN J. MYZAK Shorthand Reporter





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Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter



APPEARANCES 2 MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair 4 SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair 5 SENATOR RUBEN AYALA 6 SENATOR TERESA HUGHES 7 SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT STAFF PRESENT 8 GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer 9 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 10 NANCY MICHEL, Consultant on Governor's Appointments 11 WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS 12 FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES 13 ANDY PUGNO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT 14 ALSO PRESENT 15 CAROL R. CHANDLER, Member 16 The Regents of the University of California 17 SENATOR JIM COSTA 18 BENJAMIN DURAN, President Merced Community College 19 PAMELA JONES 20 California Women for Agriculture 21 JOHN F. HOTCHKIS, Member The Regents of the University of California 22 SENATOR ADAM SCHIFF 23 GREGORY GOOD, Executive Director 24 Teach for America 25 DIANE ROBINSON, Incoming Executive Director Teach for America 26 27 RALPH M. OCHOA, Member The Regents of the University of California

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ALICE GONZALES, Former Member Board of Regents

ANNE RUDIN, Former Mayor City of Sacramento

SENATOR CHARLES CALDERON

BOB WILSON Legislative Advocate

LARRY CARR, Immediate Past President Sacramento Chapter UCLA Alumni Association

PETER M. ROONEY, Secretary
California Environmental Protection Agency



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CHAIRMAN BURTON: First appointee today, Carol Chandler, Member of the Board of Regents.

SENATOR COSTA: Members of the Rules Committee, it's my distinct pleasure to introduce to you an individual who has been appointed by the Governor of California to the California Board of Regents.

We think it is extremely important for the Central Valley to have a representative on the California Board of Regents. We are attempting to try to get the first University of California to be located in the San Joaquin Valley. We're not there yet, but we're making progress.

But my comments briefly this afternoon are directed toward Carol Chandler, a person whom I've had the pleasure to know for many, many, many years. She and her family have been extremely active on behalf of community efforts to provide better educational opportunities, to provide assistance to the needy, and to assist in trying to improve the overall quality of life for people who live in the Valley.

She herself is a graduate of the University of California at Davis. She has, obviously, a love and an affection and a fondness for the institution, and a tremendous pride in seeing that the University of California remain the highest educational institution in not only the nation but in the world.

I think it's with those goals and those aspirations she has directed her own efforts toward representing

not just the Valley, but to try to improve the overall quality of education and the opportunities for education for students in the Valley and students throughout the State of California.

I highly recommend her, and I believe she's done a good job since she's been there, and would like to see her continue.

Let me also add that when the Governor made the appointment, I was not critical toward this appointment, whom I take a great deal of pride in, but I think one appointment, frankly, from the Valley is lacking. With the population base in the State of California, with the fastest growing region being the San Joaquin Valley, frankly there should be two or three appointments from the great Central Valley that serve on the Board of Regents. One almost smacks of tokenism, and we think we ought to have at least two or three appointments from the Valley on the Board of Regents.

She does a good job, and we'd like to have her stay there. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you, Senator.

MS. CHANDLER: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, my goal as a Regent of the University of California is to help this great University meet the educational challenges of the next century. In pursuit of that goal, I bring several unique qualifications to the Board.

As Senator Costa said, I am the only Regent from the Central Valley. And often, I find myself speaking as the voice for Valley on the Board.

I'm a strong advocate for UC Merced. In many,

many years, the students of the Central Valley have been underrepresented and underserved by the University of California. In fact, our students attend the University at half the rate of the students of the rest of the state.

We must meet the growing needs of the Valley and Tidal Wave Two, which is looming on the horizon.

Agriculture is our number one industry in California, and my background is in production agriculture. UC research has made a tremendous impact on the industry. We have ten agricultural field stations throughout the state which contribute greatly in the outreach effort to bring the fine University research and development to the people. This is part of our land grant mission, and the cooperative extension specialists are an extremely valuable resource.

Outreach is the cooperative extension of the next century. We need to broaden access to higher education. As a former high school and community college educator, I see the need to increase community college transfers and improve articulation. We need to monitor the 20 experimental pilot programs that are in place by the University to increase our eligibility pool in the post-affirmative action era.

I have worked with principals and teachers to develop partnerships between K-12 and the University of California to improve performance and provide incentive. It's important to raise the standards for all students. With that, we can provide incentive and give them the tools to open the door and have their keys to success.

Finally, as the parent of a UC student and a UC

Davis alumna, I know that the biggest concern today is, can I afford a college education for my child. I think if we compromise affordability, we compromise access.

We need to keep student fees low. We need to increase financial aid and scholarships.

It has been a privilege to serve as a Regent for the University which has contributed so much to my life, my family, and my industry.

And now I'm pleased to answer any questions you may have, and I would appreciate your support.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you very much.

Questions from Members of the Committee? Senator

SENATOR HUGHES: You're aware of the fact, I imagine, that I was pushing for 12.5 percent admissions of all high schools to the UC system. I have now lowered my proposal to the UC Faculty Committee's proposal.

And I'd like to know if you, as a Member of the Board of Regents, would be encouraging the Regents to accept that proposal that came out of President Atkinson's office for four percent?

MS. CHANDLER: We've been studying that proposal very carefully, and I serve to the Educational Policy Committee. And I think it has definite merit.

What we're waiting for at this point is the report from the Academic Senate. And what they're waiting for is feedback from the high schools.

I believe we have only received feedback from 15

Hughes.

of the 858 high schools in this state. So, we're hoping to get some more feedback and have them buy into the whole process.

But personally, I think great it would be a great incentive for the rural schools in my area to provide the classes that make their students eligible for University of California. I know there are a lot of schools in my area that just don't have the classes that are required. So, that could be a real plus for us in the Central Valley.

SENATOR HUGHES: So, are you saying that you are committed, and you would encourage the high schools to get in that information so that you could proceed to evaluate whether you want to adopt the four percent plan or not?

MS. CHANDLER: Absolutely.

SENATOR HUGHES: Do you in your own mind have a deadline in terms of time? I mean, you could wait forever for high schools to come forth with the information.

I would like to know if you would be committed to pushing the high schools to come forth by a time definitive, because that could go on into the 23rd Century if you just left it up to them to do it on their own.

MS. CHANDLER: I agree. I'm very committed, and I think we should set time line.

I think that we are losing students who could be eligible. There is a tremendous lack of preparation that's out there for students, and especially in my area. And I think that we need to make the schools, the high schools, step up to the plate and level the playing field so that all students have the opportunity to be eligible.

So, I would encourage stepping up and making sure that this happens in the next few months. I think the Academic Senate is probably going to come forth with some sort of ruling fairly soon. We expect it to be on the agenda.

SENATOR HUGHES: If it's not on the agenda?

MS. CHANDLER: We'll work on getting that information as soon as possible.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: No questions.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Regent Chandler, one of the things that unfortunately faces this Committee, and we've had the problems with several appointees, including some State College, State University Board of Trustees, is the fact of really making appointments and confirming appointments that go into the term of a new Governor.

And it has been the general policy, at least of the majority of the Members of the Committee, and it's the policy that I support, to not do confirmations that go into the term of the new Governor. And if, in point of fact, either there's a change in the administration and the direction of the administration, because there will be a change no matter who's Governor, we think that Governor should have opportunity to make the appointment.

If there's a continuation of the policy, then the new Governor would also have the right to follow through on the policies of the Wilson administration.

I've had discussions with the Governor about

this. We have, needless to say, a disagreement about it.

And it is no way a reflection on people that are nominated for these positions. But just last week, I found myself turning down a former classmate of my law partners on the same principle.

And it's at least the intention of the Chair on these matters where they go into the term of the next Governor to, at least at this time, hold them in the Committee.

I know that a dear friend of mine, a former

Regent, Stanley Sheinbaum, called me and spoke very highly of

you. That has to be a very difficult call for Stanley to make,

not to talk about you, but to talk to me.

But be that as it may, that's been the policy on others, and that's going to be the policy here today. And either apologizing for it or explaining it to you doesn't make it any the less, either, distressing for you, but that's kind of how it is.

So, I thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, I was going to make this comment.

Of course, the one difference with the case of Regents is that their term of office, they can't help, because of the length of the term of office, they can't help but go over into someone else's administration.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I understand that. Some Regents will even go beyond whether it's Lungren or Davis. That's kind of the purpose.

Again it's not an easy thing, but it is a fact;

it just is a fact of life. It's kind of unfortunate. either one of the strengths or weaknesses in the advice and consent responsibilities.

SENATOR COSTA: Mr. Chairman, Ms. Chandler has two other individuals that would want to speak on her behalf.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Sure, absolutely.

SENATOR COSTA: Thank you.

MS. CHANDLER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I should have asked for that before. Thank you, Senator Costa.

MR. DURAN: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Rules Committee, my name is Benjamin Duran. I'm the President of Merced Community College in Merced, California, which is the site of the next University of California campus.

I'm here today to ask, even in light of the comments recently, to ask for your support in the confirmation of Carol Chandler as a Regent for the University of California.

As I became involved in the campaign to bring the University of California to our city, I had the opportunity to meet with her and to speak with her at length. Following a number of conversations with Carol, it became apparent to me that we shared many of the same concerns and views regarding higher education in the Central Valley.

As an educator who has experience in both the K-12 system as well as the community college system, I was impressed by the fact that Carol also had experience at the high school level and at the community college level.

This certainly interest in education, coupled

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with her community service, have contributed making her a strong and respected voice for the youth of the Central Valley. This advocacy has carried over to her duties as Regent, which is demonstrated by her call for higher education to provide more opportunities, and then use for Valley residents to take advantage of opportunities offered by the higher education system in California, with a special emphasis on the University of California, which historically has recorded very low numbers for students from the Central Valley.

Two groups that show especially low numbers are students from underrepresented minority groups and those students from very small, rural high schools, students who are often very talented, but just can't find their way to the University of California.

It's my belief that Carol Chandler is an individual who has the background, the commitment, and interestingly, when you see her, you wouldn't think this, but when we get into conversations, she can be quite passionate to speak on behalf of the Central Valley. So, I believe she also has that passion.

But she does this while displaying the wisdom to consider the well-being of the entire University of California system and the issues that will come before her as a Regent for deliberation.

UC Merced, the Central Valley, the entire
University of California system, and the State of California
would be well served by her appointment. I urge you -- I urge a
yes vote, and thank you for your time this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Yes, ma'am.

MS. JONES: Mr. Chairman and the Committee, thank you very much. My name is Pam Jones, and I appreciate the opportunity to share why I believe Carol Chandler has the intellect, the integrity, and yes, even the compassion to serve on the Board of Regents.

Before 1982, I don't think I'd ever met a farmer, and I'd probably never met anyone from the Central Valley who wasn't a politician or involved in politics up here. I was born and raised in the Bay Area, not far from Carol. I'd been a reporter. Had my perception and my knowledge challenged during a fellowship with the Coral Foundation, and worked in a political campaign for them, helping to elect some of your colleagues and your would-be colleagues.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Democrats or Republicans?

MS. JONES: Both, actually. That was very interesting.

After I worked on the political campaign firm, I found myself being -- working on an issue with agriculture. And that's when I met Bill Chandler, and subsequently his wife, Carol Chandler. Before that, my knowledge of people in the Valley and farmers was that they were quaint at best, maybe a little hokey, and sometimes perhaps greedy and intolerant.

But those stereotypes seemed to fade away when the people emerged, and the people were people such as Carol Chandler, that I found were intelligent, interested in the issues, had strong opinions, yet were willing to listen to the opinions of others.

In 1982, I joined a group called California Women for Agriculture. Carol was instrumental in founding the organization in Fresno. It's a statewide organization, 3500 members. It basically tries to share the sense of the value of California agriculture to the economy and to the quality of life in California.

I didn't know much about agriculture. It was people like Carol who took the time to share with me, not in a dogmatic way, but to provide the opportunity to learn about agriculture. Not all of it good, but very proud of it.

In 1994, I helped put together a week looking at agriculture for the Coral Fellows, mostly they're focused on urban issues, but agriculture was such a vital part. I called on Carol and other people to open their homes, to open their farms, sometimes they even opened up their books, and open up their minds to enter into discussions with urban people, young people, recent graduates of the University, to look at agricultural issues and exchange information, to open a dialogue.

That's what Carol has said to me on many occasions, I do this to open the dialogue, to provide an opportunity for these people that they wouldn't otherwise have.

It's that kind of open-mindedness, intelligence, discussion of issues, that both through the Coral ag. week, and when I was President of the California Women for Agriculture, I saw in Carol, as she discussed issues not just with an eye to what's good for the farmer, but to providing access to information.

Carol is probably not what you'd call a polished politician, but neither is she is a patsy, whether that's to the Governor, or to a Legislator, or even to her husband, Bill.

She is proud of her family farming operation.

She's proud of the community that she's from. She's proud of the efforts to provide access to thousands of students in Fresno County at the county fairs, to see what agriculture is about, and to show them that a fair is more than just carnival rides.

And I've seen her at work, trying to provide that opportunity to students, just as with the young urban people.

California's agricultural community is strong for a few key reasons: climate, soil, and the University of California system. And it's the latter that probably makes us different than many states and other countries. Carol sees the value of this University system in keeping agriculture the vital industry that it is to provide \$27 billion worth of income, a multiplier of 70 billion, and that the University research and extension service is crucial to that.

I would hope that this would be considered in appointing people to the Board of Supervisors [sic].

In conclusion, I speak not only as someone who is in agriculture, but as a parent of three students who are likely future students at the University of California. I realize this is a political appointment, but as a consumer, as a parent, I would hope that that really would not be the prime consideration in this issue. That's what my hope is.

Carol does have the intellect, the integrity, and the compassion to serve not only the Valley and the farming

community, but parents such as myself, whether they're in an urban area or a rural area.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you.

Any other witnesses in support? Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Next to introduce John Hotchkis is Senator Schiff.

SENATOR SCHIFF: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, Members.

It's my great privilege and honor to introduce

John Hotchkis for your consideration for confirmation to the UC

Board of Regents.

John is a third generation graduate of the University of California. He's also a graduate of UCLA Business School.

His children, all except the one that got away and now attends Stanford, or did attend Stanford in my class, are also UC grads.

But before I tell you more about John's involvement with UC, I wanted to give you just a sample of some of the incredibly extensive background he has in community and civic life, a background which I think makes him a superbly qualified candidate for confirmation to the UC.

First of all, he's a governor on the Music Center Board. He is a director of the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles. He's a director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Association. He is a director of the Big Brothers of greater

Los Angeles, which I take particular pride in, having been a Big Brother with Big Brothers of Los Angeles for more than 12 years. He is also a director of KCET, the Public Broadcasting Corporation of Southern California, and a director of Teach for America.

There are two witnesses who would also like to testify today on Mr. Hotchkis' behalf from Teach for America.

With respect to the University of California, though, I think his record is equally impressive. He is one of only four co-chairs of the \$1.1 billion capital campaign for the University of California at Berkeley.

He is not only a Regent himself, but he is a second generation Regent. His father was a Regent before him.

But I think what makes Mr. Hotchkis particularly well qualified for the UC at this time and at this place is his business expertise, and that is, Mr. Hotchkis is a manager of an international or global money management firm. And we desperately need a Regent with that kind of fiscal experience. The UC invests 43 billion in assets.

The Treasurer of the UC reports to the Board of Regents. There is no one else on the Board of Regents that has this kind of financial expertise. He has already instituted procedures to make sure that there's a performance audit of how those funds are being invested.

Given that massive amount of assets within the UC jurisdiction, given the pressures that it may face with the Asian crisis going on now, with the crisis going on in the Soviet Union, former Soviet Union, rather, I think it's

essential that we have someone with that kind of strong financial expertise that the UC can draw upon.

And when you couple that financial strength and expertise with the clear and very long-standing dedication to community and civic life, I think I have an eminently well qualified candidate for the Board of Regents.

I'm very proud to recommend him for your consideration and introduce him here today, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you.

Mr. Hotchkis.

MR. HOTCHKIS: Thank you very much,

Mr. Chairman, Members.

Covering a few of the same points that were just covered, I am fourth generation Californian. I am a third generation Berkeley Graduate. My grandfather and grandmother were in the Class of 1898; my father was in the Class of 1960 [sic]. He was an Alumni Regent in 1936. And there has been a succession of other members of the family that have attended the schools.

We have been heavy supporters of both Berkeley and Davis. I hope you don't hold that against me in any way. We feel these are very important schools, and we have a great passion for them.

I do bring, as Senator Schiff said, a fair amount of background in global institutional money management. I think there is a huge need for that. I think that's probably one of the main reasons I was asked if I was interested in being a Regent, so that the Regents do have some way of looking after a

really enormous amount of money, \$43 billion.

Since we have a responsibility, all 26 Regents, since the Treasurer reports to the 26 Regents, it's vastly important to be sure that money is considered precious. It's going to be extremely important when we see valleys again in economic conditions, which we will. It's extremely important to support scholarships. It's extremely important to remember that are many thousand of people who have retired from the UC system, and those funds are taking care of their retirement. There's 150,000 employees of the University, and those funds are there for their retirement. The endowment will take care of an awful lot of problems down the road. So, it's very important.

But one of the most, I think, crucial things is that I have been for ten years working with a group called Teach for America. I'd like to bring them up here in a moment just to tell you that, my God, in Los Angeles, a 6th grader has about a 12 percent chance of reading at the 8th grade level by the time that student is 18 years old.

We just can't have that. We're losing a whole generation of students. It just seems to me, at least, the opportunity for an excellent education should be as universal as the right to vote. And if we don't face that problem pretty soon, it's going to be difficult.

May I bring --

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Yes, please.

MR. HOTCHKIS: I'd like to introduce to you Greg Good and Diane Robinson of Teach for America.

Greg, would you just explain a little of what's

been going on?

MR. GOOD: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, thank you.

I am the Executive Director of Teach for America. We are a national teacher corps of recent college graduates recruited, selected, from diverse backgrounds and academic majors, who commit to teach for two years in our nation's most under-resourced urban and rural public schools.

These folks emerge from this experience with a heightened level of consciousness that, in some cases, will lead them to a career in education, and others to assume leadership positions in the private sector, in government, et cetera.

Mr. Hotchkis, from the very beginning of our organization, from its inception in 1990, has not only played a leadership role on behalf of Teach for America throughout California, but in fact basically shepherded us into this state. He has supported us personally. He has introduced us to many different supporters, both in the education world in this state, as well as the private sector and the media, and has been a big force for us.

And Teach for America essentially is answering a question in Los Angeles that has to be answered, both in the immediate, with teacher shortages and providing outstanding folks to fill those vacancies, as well as providing leadership in terms of folks who leave this experience and move on to other things, including being principals, et cetera.

So, I'm now going to be leaving Teach for America and would like to introduce Diane Robinson.

MS. ROBINSON: My name is Diane Robinson, and I'm the incoming Executive Director of Teach for America in Los Angeles.

I was recruited to join the corps in 1994, and I was placed to teach in Compton, California, where I taught for two years a first grade classroom. In Compton, I saw many inequities, but I also saw children who wanted to learn, so I focused on implementing a curriculum that would empower my students to succeed and give them an equal opportunity to education.

I was also moved to join school leadership, and I continued teaching for another two years in Hawthorne.

Basically I'm here to support John Hotchkis in his nomination, and I would ask for his confirmation because I think his support in our efforts has been tremendous. And in order for us to continue what we're doing, and bringing teachers into the classrooms to affect the lives of these children, I think it would be imperative for someone like John Hotchkis to be involved in this effort.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do you have other witnesses?
MR. HOTCHKIS: No.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Questions, Members of the

Committee?

SENATOR HUGHES: I'd just like to thank both of the witnesses for teaching in my district. I know quite a bit about Teach for America. I observed teachers from Teach for America working on site in Compton, and in Hawthorne, both in my

district.

So, don't leave. Come back, recruit more young people.

And to the Regent, thank you for being so astute and aware of the need.

The question I want to ask you is the question that I asked Regent Chandler about how she felt about my proposal for the 12.5 percent, and then I picked up on President Atkinson's and the faculty's proposal for 4 percent.

What do you think about those proposals, and what do you plan on doing about it, if anything?

MR. HOTCHKIS: Senator Hughes, first of all, you probably know more about the University system than I know, having had give siblings there.

SENATOR HUGHES: I had five children there, so we're even.

MR. HOTCHKIS: Well, I think this is an extremely good idea. I support it.

It is clearly a case where the problem is getting the high schools to return their little slips, or whatever it is.

I would like to see this thing get going. I am extremely anxious for any way that we can push this thing along. Sometimes it's like hitting a sponge; nothing seems to happen.

All I can say is that it's certainly worth pursuing, and I'll do the best I can.

SENATOR HUGHES: The same question, a follow-up

question that I asked Chandler, and that is, if the high schools
don't come forth shortly with their report, will you be
complacent and patient enough to wait until they answer you, or
will you be aggressive and pushy enough to say that time is of
the essence because these children can no longer be outside the
loop?

MR. HOTCHKIS: Well, I share the same answer as Carol Chandler. I think that we can't wait forever. I think that definitely it would be very important for this to get going.

And how that's going to be handled, clearly, I'm all for getting it done.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Other questions, Members.

As I said earlier, and many people also have called me about Regent Hotchkis and we had discussion, but again, it is the same situation that we're facing as far as appointments going into the next administration again.

Conceivably, if you have a continuation of this administration after November's election, that there would be time to revisit this issue on the appointment.

But at this time, it would be my intention, again, to hold the measures, leave them in the Committee. And if Lt. Governor Davis wins, it's one thing; if Attorney General Lungren wins, it's certainly something else. That would give us some time to revisit.

Thank you.

MR. HOTCHKIS: I thank you all, too. I hope that

I do have your support when the time comes.

Thank you.

SENATOR SCHIFF: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you, Senator.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Regent Ochoa.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Calderon.

SENATOR CALDERON: Yes, Mr. Pro Tem, Members of the Rules Committee, I realize that these are very difficult decisions that have nothing to do with the candidates before you. It has a lot to do with the fact that they're appointed for twelve years. And we're at the end of one administration, with the possibility of a new administration coming in.

Certainly, I do not disagree with some of the statements that have been made here today, and some of the thinking that has been expressed in terms of whether it is wise to make such an appointment for such period of time.

I'm here for two reasons in that regard. The first is that Regent Ochoa would only be appointed to fill out, I think, a year-and-a-half, so it's not a twelve-year term. It is a one-year-and-a-half.

Probably the second and most important reason I'm here is because I've known him for a long time from the community. We've sort of grown up together, he before I. In fact, he was even out there, brokering my Assembly race when I ran for the State Assembly. Not really brokering, but turned out to play a very strategic part that ultimately cleared the way for me to be elected. And at that time, of course, there were only five Latinos, I think, in the entire Legislature.

So, I think it's important for me to be here because he's a friend, because he's been consistent in what he has stood for, and that is diversity. And with the position that the University has taken with respect to affirmative action, I think it's particularly important to have someone there who we don't have to explain or educate about the importance for diversity.

But also to have somebody there who has the skill, experience, and the know-how that, not withstanding actions that the University has taken, or even initiatives that have passed, will know how to bring in and maintain that diversity in the University of California.

I guess in short, I know that with Ralph there, I don't have to worry about anybody else from my community having a chance. I know he'll be there for them, to give them an opportunity at this American pie, in the same way he was there for me.

And so, it's with that experience of what he's done and who he is, and also his record as a long-standing Democrat, that I come before this Committee and, without reservation, can recommend him to you, not withstanding some of the valid considerations that have been raised with respect to the end of one administration and the beginning of the other.

I hope that you give him careful consideration, and keep in mind, it's just a year-and-a-half.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you, Senator.

MR. OCHOA: Mr. Chairman, Senators, thank you Senator Calderon, good afternoon.

My desire to continue serving on the UC Board of Regents stems from first my commitment to education, both public and private, and from my involvement over the past 15 years in serving UC in a myriad of leadership positions.

My dedication to promoting education is derived from my appreciation for opportunity I received, allowing me to be educated at a world class university, in spite of the fact that I was born and raised in East Los Angeles by immigrant parents who had virtually no formal education. UCLA, as a public university, was accessible.

Today, I believe more than ever that higher education is perhaps the most effective vehicle for leveling the playing field of our richly diverse population. However, California is at a critical juncture as to whether the public UC system can ensure access for qualified students from all communities. If we fail in this mission, the richness which I believe diversity contributes to a full learning experience in an intellectually stimulating environment will be lost.

Diversity; diversity of backgrounds, ideas, cultures, diversity of languages, values, mores, and ethnicities. This diversity is the vitality of our American democracy, the cornerstone of our international and global intellectual academy in a modern society.

As far as the contributions to UC, in a special way to my alma mater, UCLA, I've learned much and prepared myself to serve effectively and responsibly as a UC Regent.

I've got a number of those roles, but I'll mention only one, and address a couple of issues which I think are extremely important

and topical with the UC Regents.

In 1995, I was nominated by UC President Atkinson to serve as a public member on the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, the accrediting commission for senior colleges and universities in California. It's given me the opportunity to work with a number of presidents of both the private universities, and CSU, also UC campuses, and understanding how they evaluate the success of what their efforts are to educate young people in our colleges in California.

As far as what the University of California is doing relative to outreach in K-12, and also outreaching to the community college system, I think that it's really critical. I think that in my due diligence on some of those information, I can speak not only on behalf of the communities that we're trying to outreach, but more importantly, a voice from those particular communities.

It wasn't morning about six weeks ago that the L.A. Times did an in-depth study, sufficiently comprehensive, over four or five days. And the upshot of that was that the K-12 system in California is a veritable disaster. And the L.A. Times is also now focusing on the community college system.

There's a Memorandum of Understanding between the UC President Atkinson and State Chancellor of the Community Colleges, a Memorandum of Understanding in order to increase the number of student transfers from the 106 community colleges.

I think there's some dramatic statistics, though, that very few of you are probably aware of, except that I know

Senator Teresa Hughes has been working on this issue. Out of the 106 community colleges in California, 90 percent of those transferees to UC come from only 22 of those colleges. And there really is an important question, that if all we're doing with the Memorandum of Understanding is trying to increase the number of transferees, they still come from only 22 of those 106 colleges.

I think that it's important for persons like myself, who do the due diligence and understand those communities, to be able to have the dedication in those particular issues, which are critical today, and the issue of affirmative action, to understand those particular facts. To the extent that those facts are not brought to the attention of the Board of Regents, I think that we will miss opportunities to have as great a success as we need with the outreach of UC.

Thank you, Members. I only bring your attention to the fact that I am here asking your confirmation on only a year-and-a-half left to my term.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Are there witnesses in support?
MR. OCHOA: Yes, I do, Senator.

MS. GONZALES: Good afternoon, Senator Burton, Members of the Committee.

I saw Nancy Michel's up here. I haven't seen her for awhile. I hear that she's about ready to retire. It's nice to see her also.

My name is Alice Gonzales. I live in Rocklin, California, former resident of the Bay Area, and I think I've known Senator Burton for a long time, and other Members who

represent the Bay Area.

I come before the Committee this afternoon on behalf of and in support of Ralph Ochoa, whom many of you know, whom I consider a friend and a former colleague.

I am sure that you are all aware of the work that Ralph has done, not only here in Sacramento, but on behalf of the state.

I believe that Ralph is the kind of man who can really identify with the students, the students who he and I are so anxious to bring into the University system. He knows that the University is for and on behalf of the students.

He, as a young Hispanic who has accomplished much, and acquired his education in the public system of our state, from grammar school through the University of California, and consequently, he is probably one of the strongest advocates for students, minority students in particular, but I believe that all students are part of his advocacy. He has been an advocate for years.

When Ralph was the alumni representative in 1990 to '92, we were seat mates. And he was there as the alumni rep and served his colleagues and former classmates very well. He was one of the strongest voices on behalf of students. And I have not forgotten that, and I hope that no one else who sat alongside him forgot that, either.

He never hesitated to question the staff, to question the faculty, to question the administration, if it meant that they were not keeping their commitment to education, to research, and to community services.

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In those years, we -- and I believe that some of us who sat on that Board were somewhat ahead of the curve -- we acknowledged, we recognized the problems between K-12 and the educational system that was in trouble, and we made every effort to address it.

I know now that all of you are very well aware of what has happened and the consequences of what has happened to the education in the State of California and are addressing it by putting that money like where our mouth is.

I know that now Ralph is involved in the development of model programs that will allow youngsters the ability and the education that they need to get into the system.

I hope that all of you read the editorial in this morning's Sacramento Bee that addressed bridging the gap. Ralph Ochoa has been instrumental in the development of just like this program. Ralph and I were participants with the editorial board of the Sacramento Bee just a week or so ago that was instrumental in the development of this editorial piece.

I want all of the Members of the Committee to keep in mind that someone like Ralph is needed on the Board to give it the impetus, if you will, to continue the efforts that will allow youngsters who are not coming from these 22 community colleges that he addressed because of where they live, and that we can get other youngsters to get into the system, regardless of where they live.

And please keep in mind that Ralph's term is only a year-and-a-half. Senator Burton, I address that to you.

And I am here to recommend that you confirm Ralph, and I come to you without any reservations that he will serve you all very well.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you.

MS. RUDIN: Thank you very much. Good afternoon, Senator Burton and Members of the Committee.

I'm Anne Rudin, former Mayor of the City of Sacramento and public official for 21 years.

It's an honor for me to come before you today to speak on behalf and in support of the confirmation of Ralph Ochoa to the University of California Board of Regents.

I've known Mr. Ochoa for approximately two decades through his activities in the Sacramento community. He has an impressive record of achievement, not just locally but throughout the state and the nation, as well as previous experience as Regent, as you all know. And that record of achievement is real testimony to his character, to his integrity, and to his sense of fairness. He's a person of conscience and of high ethical and moral standards.

Mr. Ochoa's concern for educational opportunity for all extends beyond the local level. It goes to the state level and beyond. He appreciates the importance of education as a leveling factor, to level the inequities that exist in our society, both socially and economically. He sees it as important in preparing an individual for a fruitful life, for a rewarding life, with the ability to contribute to the economy of our state.

Ralph's able to address tough issues. I've seen him do it. He does it in a fair and constructive way, and he's shown in his approach to the implementation 209 and the related legislation and implementation policies that he can do it.

He can express disagreement with you in the most civil and respectful way. At the same time, his is looking for consensus, and cooperation, and common ground. He's very good at that. He is very thoughtful and thorough in his consideration of issues and in solving problems, and he really cares about education and about the well being of the kids of our cities throughout California.

He's especially able in bringing people of many points of view together to form consensus. He demonstrated this very clearly in an experience I had with him just a few years ago, when he played a very strong leadership role in an intense school bond campaign here in Sacramento.

He and I were co-chairs, so I had pleasure of working with him first-hand and saw how he worked with groups and individuals of many diverse backgrounds to make them aware of the need. He's a real teacher in that way. He can explain things to you in such a clear, lucid way. He does it over lunch, he does it any opportunity he gets, and you understand what he's talking about.

But he was able to make -- bring the public together and make them aware of the need for these school bonds. He contributed unstintingly of his own resources in a very generous way, including time from his law practice to do what had to be done.

He continues to lament the fact that we lost by a very, very small margin, two-tenths of one percent short of getting that two-thirds vote.

But he was really thinking about the kids. He kept saying, we let the kids down when he saw the kind of facilities they had to continue to go to, day after day, and we were not able to make it well.

I can't think of a person more suited for this position. I can't think of a person more trustworthy. And without reservation, I commend him to you for appointment. If he merited appointment once before, he more than ever merits it again.

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak to you.

MR. WILSON: Mr. Chair and Members, my name is Bob Wilson.

I've known Ralph for 27 years. When I first came to the Capitol, Ralph was helping Democrats get elected to the Assembly.

One thing that Ralph has always cared about more than anything else, we would have discussions over the years, is his attempt to get poor people into the University of California.

Ralph grew up poor, grew up in a family that didn't speak English, hardly spoke English himself, and he has become very successful in life because of the fact that he was able to receive a University of California education.

Ralph would like to see that for everyone. That

is his goal in life. Some people have different goals, they're interested in other things, but Ralph is extremely interested to see that poor people get into the University of California. And he believes that not enough poor people get into the system, that they are excluded.

One of the things that he has worked on is articulation agreements with community colleges, so that the curriculum in a community college is set to be the same as the curriculum in the University of California. So that a person can take a class at San Diego Community College and have that transfer to the University of California.

Those are some of the kinds of things that Ralph has been working on. Ralph is a person, and we all know him, that has a tremendous amount of energy. He comes to this job with more energy than anybody I know. He wants to do the job, and he wants to do it for one simple reason. He wants to see more people gets into the University of California. I can't think much a more noble reason to want to be a Regent.

He wants to be there to help poor people, and that's what he's done. And he is unusual from this standpoint, that you can look at a prior record because he served on the Board for a two-year period of time, and that was his major thrust.

I think that if you confirm Ralph, you'll be doing poor people in California an extreme service. I can't think of anyone in my opinion that would do a better job than Ralph.

1 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Sir.

MR. CARR: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, thank you for hearing my comments. I'll be brief.

My name is Larry Carr I'm a retired Army Lt.

Colonel. I taught high school last year and will do so next

year at Sacramento High School, two programs, the ROTC program

and a program called Add It.

I'm also the immediate past president of the Sacramento Chapter UCLA Alumni Association.

I've known Ralph Ochoa personally for five years, and I come here in support of his nomination.

It was my pleasure, as the President of the UCLA Alumni Association to award Ralph a first ever Alumnus of the Year Award for the Sacramento area. We did so at the Legislative Conference last year.

At Sacramento High School, I was not surprised to see Mr. Ochoa show up. I was not surprised to see him looking at the programs that we had in place and that we were trying to implement to ensure that we had all of the underrepresented groups that we could get going into the University system.

His involvement in that on a personal level, his understanding that children, students, who are first-time, who are first generation college, need assistance. Things that are talked about across the dinner table in homes where parents went to college are not talked about at all if your parents didn't go to college, and Mr. Ochoa realizes that.

And he came out to look at those programs. And he's seeing and acting as a pollinater of not only our

associations with the University system, but our association with the college system, city college system.

And he's even gone one step further and gone out to our middle schools, to the schools that feed us, to ensure that we have this seamless articulation, that we can have students who are taking the right types of courses in middle schools so that they're prepared for high school, so they're prepared to get into the University system.

I know Ralph was instrumental, and he's using his position as a bully pulpit, if you will, to let everyone in the community know that this is a problem, and that there are ways to address it in this post-209 era.

So, I come in support of Mr. Ochoa as both a friend and as a professional who is trying to make this community, and the state, and this college system better, and I urge your yes vote.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Questions, Members of the Committee? Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Ochoa, I'm looking at your resume here, and I see that back in 1967, you were a legislative aide to the United States Senator, Joseph Tidings. And from 1974 to '78, you were a chief assistant to the State Assembly Office Speaker, Leo McCarthy, and that also you're a registered Democrat.

MR. OCHOA: Yes, sir.

SENATOR LEWIS: I was just when wondering, are you part of the Governor's grand plan to politicize the Board of Regents?

MR. OCHOA: I believe the Governor recognized the preparation that I've had, as I mentioned, with a number of leadership roles with the University of California, both as a volunteer and alumni, and I could hit the ground running, if you will, on a short term.

I believe those are the reasons that the Governor selected me.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: I want to thank the witnesses that came to testify in your behalf. They need not have, as far as I was concerned, because I know of your fine work and your commitment.

I have known you from the early '70s in terms of your work. I was very impressed by the things that Mayor Rudin said, and also all of my other friends sitting here, Senator Wilson.

And your record speaks for itself.

I want to publicly thank you, Ralph, for always being of assistance to me personally, and particularly in pursuit of my goals and objectives on the Select Committee for Admissions. I appreciate the fact, And I want it known in this body, that you attended several hearings on the Select Committee on UC Admissions. And you brought some interesting people to the hearing, who gave a lot of good input, and I thank you for your work.

Now, I'd like to go to the same question that I asked the other applicants about, what will you do as you sit and wait as a Regent for the reply from the high schools about

their numbers of students who would qualify? Are you just going to sit there, complaisantly, or will you be proactive?

MR. OCHOA: Senator Hughes, thank you for the compliments.

I am not sitting passively. One of the things that I've been able to do, because I'm convinced that the good colleagues that I have on the Board of Regents are anxious to take the right direction, but we have different backgrounds. And my background in education and in the communities that we're attempting to outreach, I've set up and accomplished already a number of meetings that include the Chancellors, up and down the state, at the UC campuses. And those venues have included meetings with the superintendents of schools in those areas, and those Regents that live in the area.

For instance, in Los Angeles, about two months ago, we had a meeting that included Chancellor Carnesale at UCLA, Rubin Sacadillas, the relatively new Superintendent at L.A. Unified School District. The Regents that attended, other than myself, were Tom Sales, Velma Montoya, Max Espinoza, the Student Regent from UCLA. There were other persons from the staff there.

But it gave us all a chance in those discussions to understand what the outreach is, and whether the programs are really working. And it gave those particular Regents an opportunity to understand from the Superintendent of Schools, what he needs, what's working, and what isn't.

We have had -- I have been instrumental in setting those kinds of meetings up. In Palm Springs, Ray

Orbach, the Chancellor at Riverside, came out to Palm Springs, also Regent Sue Johnson. We had elected members of that school board there with the Superintendent.

And Palm Springs, you ask why, it's 52 percent
Latino population, with Latinos who work in the restaurants and
other of those service kinds of jobs, mostly Spanish speaking.
And we are inaugurating in September three specific programs,
like the partnership program, in order to get to youngsters in
the third and fourth grade and move them through.

We've had those kinds of meetings, and Chancellor -- excuse me -- and Regent Chandler was with me in Fresno, with the Superintendent and several of the programs there.

We were also able to do that here in Sacramento with Chancellor Vanderhoef and about twelve of the superintendents of the outlying areas to go through and be able to measure what these particular programs can and can't do.

I've also had a chance, as you know, because

I've been working with your staff on some of these, working with

Professor Weideman, who is one of the movers for boys in the

Academic Senate.

When this project presented to the Regents about two months ago, there were, I think, about eight or nine legitimate questions or concerns that were raised by the Regents. So, I've being working with Professor Weideman to make sure that there are the appropriate amount of due diligence for clear answers, so that in a month, certainly not more than two months, that'll be before us, and we'll be able to work through that, hopefully, to accomplish that 4 percent issue.

Lastly, I would say that some of those concerns are whether the 4 percent would displace those students that are right now going through the existing application process.

That's a public media concern, but I would lastly say that the 4 percent issue does not impact on the existing application issue for the top 12-1/2 percent graduates, Senator.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Just a comment.

Again, we have until after the election to make a determination on this. I would point out that your predecessor was up for a short-term appointment. He was rejected.

What we're doing with these is holding them in abeyance, pending the outcome of the election.

But I do thank the Regents, and thank all of the witnesses.

MR. OCHOA: Thank you, Senator.

Senators, thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Mr. Rooney.

Senator Costa introducing Mr. Rooney. I think this one can be mercifully brief.

SENATOR COSTA: I agree.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: And go ahead, Senator Costa.

SENATOR COSTA: Thank you very much,

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee.

I don't think that Mr. Rooney needs an introduction, because I think for many of us, we've had an opportunity to work with him in a number of areas and capacities.

I think he's doing a good job as it relates to

the efforts with the Environmental Protection Agency, a controversial agency in the State of California, nonetheless, a job that needs to be done.

And while I've not always agreed with this gentleman, I think that nonetheless, he is attempting to try to implement policy in a fashion that is open and fair, and tries to protect the environmental issues that the State of California has to face.

On that basis, I do recommend him for confirmation. He serves at the pleasure of the Governor, and as it relates to the caveat that the Chairman commented on with the previous Board of Regents appointments, in that sense I don't think this appointment falls in that same category.

I would hope that you would confirm him. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Mr. Rooney.

MR. ROONEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee. Thank you, Senator Costa. I agree that the best way, perhaps, we could proceed is for me keep my remarks extremely short, and then invite any questions that you might have about the operation of Cal-EPA.

I've been the Secretary since October 6th. I am very pleased to report to you that we have some 4,000 employees who are dedicated to the mission of protecting public health and the environment. I think that I've inherited a very good staff in those 4,000 people. One of my roles is to keep them motivated, to keep them working and focused, and to coordinate their efforts so that we don't have duplication and we can protect the public health and the environment.

1 In a brief nutshell, I've been in state 2 government for about four years, first at Food and Agriculture, 3 in which I handled some environmental issues, including federal 4 implementation for air. 5 I think the most important thing for me, though, 6 and for you, is for me to answer any questions you might have 7 about the operation of the Cal-EPA, and I'd be happy to answer 8 those questions. 9 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you, sir. 10 Any questions, Members of the Committee? 11 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Lewis. 12 Call the roll. 13 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Ayala. 14 SENATOR AYALA: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Ayala Aye. 15 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Hughes. 16 17 SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. 18 SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. 19 SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye. 20 SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis. 21 SENATOR LEWIS: Ave. 22 SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. 23 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye. 24 SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero. 25 [Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was 26 terminated at approximately 3:15 P.M.] 27 28 --00000--

CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and

of California, do hereby certify:

thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of september, 1998.

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California State Senate

SENATOR BYRON D. SHER

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT



August 19, 1998

Senator John Burton, Chair Senate Rules Committee State Capitol Room 400

RE: Confirmation Hearing for Peter Rooney as Secretary for

Environmental Protection

Dear John:

It is my understanding that the Senate Rules Committee will review the nomination of Peter Rooney for Secretary for Environmental Protection today.

Because the current Administration will leave office at the end of the year, and Mr. Rooney's remaining tenure at the agency will therefore be brief, I do not intend to oppose his nomination before the Rules Committee.

However, I am writing to express my deep concern over the operations of the agency Mr. Rooney has overseen for the past several years and to ensure that these concerns are made a part of the record of the Rules Committee's proceedings on his confirmation.

CAL-EPA was created in 1991 to consolidate, streamline, and improve state environmental protection programs. The agency was created by executive reorganization plan, which provided no ability of the Legislature to ensure that the goals the agency established for itself were actually met. At the time, the Administration pledged to work with interested legislators to fix the problems which existed with the agency at its inception; however, to date, no such effort has been forthcoming.

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NATURAL RESOURCES & WILDLIFE John Burton 8/19/98 Page 2

As a result, the California Environmental Protection Agency has become what one capitol reporter referred to as "the oddest duck in state government."

Specifically, the agency failed to ensure that the public health and water quality impacts of MTBE in gasoline were adequately addressed. It is the agency which, in the early 1990's, negotiated the Smog Check II Program which has come under such intense criticism and which Senator Peace and others worked to repair in this year's budget. It is the agency which, rather than streamlining and reducing the costs of government, has added millions of dollars a year in increased bureaucracy to the state budget, largely earmarked for political appointees and press staff.

Moreover, from the environmental perspective, the agency has failed to ensure that public health and the environment are protected. The agency has publicly opposed legislation to protect children's' health and to provide environmental justice to minorities and other persons living in lower-income areas of the state.

It has delayed for years the issuance of reports designed to reduce known toxins such as lead in our environment. And it has failed to achieve even the basic commitments the agency made when it was created back in 1991.

These conclusions are not mine.

In 1996, the agency appointed its own hand-picked "Blue Ribbon commission" to review its performance in streamlining its programs and improving environmental quality. That panel concluded that the California's environmental programs continue to be fragmented and unaccountable.

This year, the non-partisan Legislative Analyst's Office issued a strongly-worded report on the agency, stating that CAL-EPA is not meeting its goals, that it has failed to focus on its mission to protect the environment, and that its current structure is inherently inconsistent (see attachment).

Most recently, I have received the attached letter from Congressmen Dingell and Manton complaining about CAL-EPA's unwillingness to respond to congressional requests for information on California's Superfund Sites.

John Burton 8/19/98 Page 3

In sum, these, and numerous other problems with the agency lead one to conclude that the agency is in need of a significant overhaul.

As you know, last week, the Legislature passed a budget trailer bill which established a sunset review process for CAL-EPA. This bill would give the Legislature the opportunity, after the present Administration has departed, to address the numerous problems with the agency.

In closing, I would simply emphasize that my neutrality on Mr. Rooney's confirmation should not be construed as tacit approval of this agency's performance under his tenure.

Thank you in advance for including my letter in the Rules Committee Record.

Sincerely,

BYRON D. SHER Senator, 11th District

Senator, 11th bisti

BDS:jm



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